

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

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ABE CONTINUES MEETINGS AT UNITED NATIONS

Meets Perez de Cuellar

OW270341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 KYODO -- U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Wednesday that he evaluated highly Japan's effort toward a peaceful solution of the Iran-Iraq war. Perez de Cuellar made the statement through his spokesman following a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who is here to attend the U.N. General Assembly session. Abe explained to Perez de Cuellar during the meeting about efforts Japan had been making in mediating in Gulf conflict.

Talks With Iraqi Counterpart

OW270635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0631 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro told his Iraqi counterpart here Wednesday that Iran was groping for peace in the Iran-Iraq war through diplomatic efforts.

In an about two-hour meeting over dinner at a New York hotel Wednesday night, Abe told Tariq 'Aziz that Iran's moderates were approaching Japan and other countries for diplomatic settlement of the conflicts. Abe said Japan would encourage Iran's moderates to conduce toward peace in the war but 'Aziz doubted Abe's remarks that diplomatic efforts would bring about peace. 'Aziz appreciated Japan's peace efforts and expected Japan to continue persuading Iran toward peace.

Referring to Iraq's attacks on the Iran-Japan petrochemical plant at Bandar Khomeyni, Abe asked 'Aziz not to attack the plant but 'Aziz failed to pledge not to attack it in the future.

Hosts African Fundraiser

OW280513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe hosted a "starvation lunch" here Thursday in a bid to underscore the acute food problem facing Africa. The luncheon, which raised 6,000 dollars for emergency food aid destined for Africa, coincided with an "African month" aid campaign to start in Japan Friday.

In an address to the gathering at New York's Japan Club, Abe appealed for aid to Africa, noting that some 150 million people in 24 Africa countries are suffering from malnutrition and are on the verge of starvation.

Like similar fund-raising meals sponsored by Foreign Ministry staffers in Tokyo since last July, the "starvation lunch" for the 380 guests Thursday consisted mostly of sandwiches and sushi.

Abe, who chipped a 100 dollar bill into the donation box, quipped he didn't mind the light meal "because I always have noodles for lunch." For other donors, mostly Japanese businessmen in New York, they "shared" the meager meal with ill-fed Africans by looking at posters and pictures depicting the acute food problem in Africa.

Aid to Africa is a long-term problem and aid from all countries is needed, said Abdulrahim Farah, the U.N. undersecretary General from Somalia who represented the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the gathering.

Abe also outlined Japan's aid policy on Africa at a separate meeting with the U.N. General Assembly President Paul Lusaka Thursday, saying Japan plans to step up not only food aid to the continent but also provide technical cooperation to African countries. In his address to the U.N. General Assembly Wednesday, Abe said Japan will provide more than 100 million dollars worth of food aid to Africa this year.

Lusaka, Zambia's U.N. envoy who is serving as the 37th U.N. General Assembly president, expressed his appreciation to Abe for addressing the basic problems facing Africa in his U.N. speech, Japanese officials said.

NAKASONE SAYS NO CHANGE IN POLICY TOWARD DPRK

OW280433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday ruled out a fresh diplomatic initiative toward North Korea, saying Tokyo has no immediate plan to lift sanctions against the communist government. Japan would, however, continue non-governmental exchanges with North Korea and hopes Pyongyang would sign a new fishing pact which lapsed two years ago, Nakasone told Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi in a meeting at the prime minister's official residence. Ishibashi, who returned home earlier this week following a visit to North Korea, was briefing Nakasone on his talks with North Korean leaders, including President Kim Il-song.

While expressing his gratitude for Ishibashi's gesture, Nakasone told him the government has no plan to change its basic North Korea policy, Ishibashi said at a press conference after emerging from the hour-long meeting. Ishibashi said he urged Nakasone to lift sanctions against North Korea, but was told it was not yet time to call off the punitive measures. The sanctions, imposed in November last year following the Rangoon bomb attack, include banning official contacts with North Korea and landing rights for airliners bound for the communist country. Nakasone was also briefed on North Korea's expressed desire to improve relations with both Japan and the United States, Ishibashi said. Ishibashi also plans to call on U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield Friday afternoon to brief him on his North Korea trip.

BANK GOVERNOR CRITICIZES 'OVERVALUED' DOLLAR

OW270415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, Sept. 26 KYODO -- Bank of Japan Gov. Haruo Maekawa Wednesday called the U.S. dollar unduly overvalued. In light of the recent cooling of the U.S. economy, the dollar's present value in relation to other major currencies cannot be justified, the Central Bank chief said. Maekawa was here to attend an annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. He told Japanese reporters that the approaching U.S. presidential election might have something to do with the dollar's upsurge in value in recent weeks.

The dollar fever gathered steam since the September 3, U.S. Labor Day holiday, Maekawa noted, indicating political, rather than economic, factors were behind the dollar's strong showing. He sidestepped a question about rumors that the Central Banks in Japan, the United States and European countries are setting up a concerted effort to counter speculative currency dealings.

Although he admitted he had discussions here with Central Bank governors from other key-currency countries, he neither denied nor confirmed the reported moves by the Central Banks. He only said he cannot disclose the content of discussions.

Maekawa nevertheless supported the reported intervention by Deutsche Bundesbank last week, indicating a common recognition of the need for intervention in foreign exchange markets is mounting among Central Banks. Deutsche Bundesbank's dollar selling in support of the German mark has had an impact on other European currencies, he said.

NAKASONE NOT REPLACING TANAKA AS LDP OFFICIAL

OW270817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Sapporo, Sept. 27 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Thursday he has no plan to replace Rokusuke Tanaka, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), now under medical treatment for diabetes. "I've heard the secretary general is getting better," Nakasone said. "I'd say we can go ahead with the present LDP lineup." Thus Nakasone denied growing speculation that Tanaka may resign as No. 3 man in the government party headed by Nakasone himself as president. "I've told (Tanaka) that he should take a good rest by taking advantage that the Diet is not in session at present," Nakasone said.

LDP executives are expected to be reshuffled following the party presidential election in November, in which Nakasone is likely to seek a second two-year term as LDP chief. The LDP presidency carries with it the premiership since the conservative party has a majority in both houses of the Diet. Nakasone said he can devote most of his time to domestic affairs as Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita are actively carrying out their duties overseas.

Abe, one of LDP leaders expected to challenge Nakasone for the party leadership, is currently in New York to take part in the U.N. General Assembly session and Takeshita has been staying in Washington to preside over a joint annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Nakasone visited the provincial capital of Hokkaido here on the second and final day of a working trip to the northernmost major island. He plans to visit the southern island of Kyushu and two other places next month in what is regarded as part of his campaigning for the LDP presidential election in November.

KISHI EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR NAKASONE REELECTION

OW271125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO -- Former Premier Nobusuke Kishi has expressed support for re-election of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, it was reported Thursday. Kishi, who no longer holds a parliamentary seat but is one of the party's supreme advisers, gave his support to Nakasone when the latter called on him last Monday, according to sources close to Nakasone.

Kishi, father-in-law of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, reportedly told Nakasone that a prime minister should remain in office for at least five years. Abe ran against Nakasone in the party presidential election two years ago. He has expressed his readiness to run again when Nakasone's two-year term expires in November. However, there has been speculation that the ruling party may settle the upcoming contest through talks rather than holding an election.

CARGO SHIPS LEAVE NAMPO FOR SOUTH WITH GOODS

SK280857 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A departure meeting was held at Nampo port this morning to send the wholehearted relief supplies to the South Korean flood victims with warm compatriotic love and compassion for the flesh and blood of our people. You will hear a recorded report on this departure meeting, which was held amid the great interest of all the fellow countrymen:

This is Nampo port. This is Nampo port. We are reporting this from Nampo, a cultural port city. While the aspirations of the people in the northern half of the republic to have the relief supplies delivered to the South Korean flood victims at an early date are growing day by day, a departure meeting to ship the relief supplies for the South Korean flood victims will be held here at Nampo port today.

Nampo port is overflowing with warm compatriotic love as it will see off the ships fully loaded with the relief supplies for the South Korean brothers, whom we cannot forget for even a moment, containing our people's warm compassion for their own flesh and blood. Tens of thousands of workers, youths, and students in Nampo city who heard the news about the sailing of our cargo ships with relief supplies have been gathering at the grand pier from early in the morning with the flags of the republic and bunches of flowers.

At the pier, where large cranes stand in great numbers, large cargo ships fully loaded with the relief supplies containing the warm compatriotic love of the people of the northern half of the republic -- Taedonggangho, Amnokkangho, (Kipsamho), Pyonghwaho, [name of ship indistinct], Kumsusanho, (Sanobongho) -- are waiting to leave the port. Posted on the bulky cargo ships are the words "Relief supplies for the South Korean flood victims" and the Red Cross mark. The cargo ships are beautifully decorated with (?their flags), the five-color flags, and many kinds of flowers.

Present at the meeting are Comrade Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the Nampo city party committee; Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society; Choe Chi-son, chairman of the Nampo People's Committee; delegate Han Ung-sik, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society; functionaries of the workers' organizations; functionaries of the Red Cross; and the delegates to deliver the relief supplies. Also present at the meeting are the foreign envoys of many countries to our country; personnel of the foreign embassies involved in publication; and the guests from many countries.

Now the delegates and personnel of the DPRK Red Cross Society, who will deliver the relief supplies to the South Korean flood victims, are boarding the ship. Now the large cargo ships fully loaded with goods are leaving the pier. [ships' horns are heard] Sounding the horns loudly, the large cargo ships fully loaded with goods are leaving.

Son Song-pil Nampo Speech

SK280951 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0505 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Speech by Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, at a meeting held at Nampo port on the morning of 28 September -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: We are here to hold a departure meeting to send relief goods to the flood-stricken South Korean people under magnificent circumstances in which we have brought about a great revolutionary upsurge on all the fronts of socialist

construction by advancing with the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to Chollima, upholding the militant task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung at the historic ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee and in which the flames of Tae'an are fiercely ablaze to save the South Korean brethren who are groaning because of a calamity. Large cargo ships fully loaded with relief goods laden with warm affection for blood kin will soon weigh anchor at Nampo port. It is a great pleasure for our people to have been able to deliver 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, 70,000 tons of cement, and medicines in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to send relief goods to the flood-stricken people in South Korea. This is a great historic event with which will take place for the first time in the nearly 40 years after the division of the people and is a national event overflowing with affection for blood kin.

As is known, great flood damage was caused in various areas in South Korea, including Seoul, and Kangwon, Kyonggi, and North and South Kyongsang Provinces, because of the heavy rain which fell at the end of August and in the early part of September this year. According to figures released, 230 people lost their lives; more than 209,500 were left victims; more than 36,700 houses were destroyed; more than 17,000 chongbo of paddyfields were washed away or buried; and more than 54,000 tons of crops sustained damages. The property damages sustained in the recent flood amount to more than 77.128 billion won.

The victims in the flood-stricken areas are now roaming the streets after losing their houses; they are now awaiting the supply of relief goods. The decision to send relief goods to the flood-stricken people who are roaming the streets after suffering a calamity is very just from a national viewpoint, from the viewpoint of a homogeneous people who share the same blood lineage, from the viewpoint of brotherly love, and from a humanitarian viewpoint.

The relief goods which will be sent to the flood-stricken South Korean people are laden with the brotherly love of our people who have upheld the noble intent of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, whom all the Korean people hold in high esteem, admire, revere, and follow. The delivery of these relief goods to the flood-stricken people in South Korea, conveying the ardent desire and brotherly love of the people of the northern half of our republic, will greatly contribute to expediting the unity of the people and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people are now leading a happy life without worry about feeding themselves thanks to the superior socialist system and to the powerful self-reliant people's economy. It is the unanimous desire of our people to remember and aid the South Korean brethren who have frequently suffered calamities.

Upholding the noble intent of the great leader and our party, all the people of the northern half of the republic have exerted every sincere effort to provide relief goods, such as rice, cement, cloth, and medicines. Our relief goods are laden with the warm brotherly love of the working class of Sunchon, (?Kadok)., and Haeju, with the flawlessly pure desire of the textile workers of Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Sariwon, and Kaesong to achieve reunification, and with the noble intent of the cooperative peasants of the Yoltusamcholli and Namwori plains, who are worrying about the flood-stricken South Korean people with affection for blood kin.

We ardently hope that relief goods laden with our people's unanimous brotherly love will be delivered to the flood-stricken South Korean people at the earliest possible date to alleviate their sufferings and to dispel their heart-rending feelings. Our people hope that the delegation of our Red Cross Society will smoothly deliver relief goods which are laden with their sincerity and will convey warm greetings from the brethren of the northern half, who are worrying about the flood-stricken South Korean people.

Comrades: Today, we are assigned the weighty task of overfulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan and this year's economic plan by more vigorously accelerating production and construction, upholding the decision of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, and of expediting the day of the fatherland's reunification. The great leader has taught about realizing a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction with the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to Chollima.

We should, above all, loyally follow the party's leadership by firmly uniting around the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with the feeling of pride in carrying out the revolution, upholding the great leader and the dear comrade. We should more successfully prepare ourselves as *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and should more highly display the revolutionary spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the great leader's teachings and party policies. We should bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction by accelerating production and construction in all units and sectors, with affection for blood kin, with the desire to aid the South Korean people. Thus, we should expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification -- the supreme task of our people. Let us all advance vigorously toward the great socialist construction in the northern half of the republic and toward the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il!

Notice on Arrangements

SK271324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The senior delegate of the working level delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society has sent a notice to the senior delegate of the working level delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society. Today, Han Ung-sik, senior delegate of the working level delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, sent a notice to the senior delegate of the working level delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society to deliver swiftly and accurately the relief supplies for the South Korean flood victims to the South Korean side. The notice said that the arrival points of the ships of our side on the sea Demarcation Line will be on waters 5 miles south of the southern tip of Piyop Island on the West Sea, 13 miles off the coast in the East Sea at the Central Military Demarcation Line on the East Sea, that the time of arrival of the ships of our side at the Demarcation Lines at sea will be about 0900 in the morning on 29 and 30 September on the West Sea and about 0700 in the morning on 30 September [on the East Sea], and that the arrival time of the automobiles of our side at this Panmunjom Military Demarcation Line will be about 0900 on 29 September and about 0800 on 30 September.

The notice also said that Han Ung-sik, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society will go to Inchon as a delegate to deliver the relief supplies along with Chu Kyong-ok, vice director of a department of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society as vice delegate, 16 functionaries of the Red Cross, 23 reporters, and 329 ships' crew members -- a total of 370 persons; that Choe Won-sok, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society will go to Pukpyong as a delegate to deliver the relief supplies, along with Yi Nam-kil, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society as vice delegate, 10 Red Cross functionaries, 15 reporters, 150 ships' crew members -- a total of 177 persons; and that Paek Nam-chun, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society will go to Panmunjom as a delegate to deliver the relief supplies, along with Kim Su-chol, director of a department of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society as vice delegate, 8 Red Cross functionaries; 47 reports; 769 drivers and escorting members -- a total of 826 persons.

The notice specifies the means of transport and dates of delivery of the relief supplies and how they are packaged.

The notice proposes that a direct telephone link be opened between the central organizations of the Red Cross of both parties only during the period of the delivery and acceptance of the relief supplies, that five telephone and telegraphic lines be used between the Inchon, Pukpyong, and Panmunjom unloading points and Pyongyang, and that two telephone and telegraphic lines be used to link Pyongyang with our ships anchoring at Inchon and Pukpyong -- the ships boarded by the delegates -- our ships anchoring at Inchon and Pukpyong. [as heard]

The notice proposes that the South Korean side provide our side with the (?navigational and anchorage maps) and the sea maps of Inchon and Pukpyong when the ships of our side arrive at the sea Demarcation Lines on the East and West Seas respectively, and clarified the kinds and number of the cars of our delegates and the automobiles of the reporters who will enter the South Korean side of Panmunjom.

The notice, finally, said, in connection with the matter of transporting the 50,000 sok of rice which was raised by the South Korean side in its 26 September notice, that, as the total quantity of it is now already collected in Kaesong, we must transport it to Panmunjom, and that a test call of the Pyongyang-Seoul direct telephone will be made at 1000 on 28 September.

TAEGU SPY CASE DECRIED AS SLANDEROUS FICTION

SK270557 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 25 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 26 September commentary: "The Contemptible Intrigue of Racket Pouring Cold Water on the Compatriotic Work"]

[Text] The Counterespionage Operation Headquarters of the puppets concocted another spy case on 24 September. The announcement on the case said: On the afternoon of 24 September, an armed man entered a restaurant in Taegu, and killed the owner and a women employee there with a silencer-equipped pistol, and then broke into a nearby beauty salon and attempted to kill those inside. At the moment when arrested, he committed suicide by poison. Judging from his pistol, he was a spy infiltrated from the North and, considering the seaweed stuck to his clothes, he must have infiltrated by sea.

Announcing this incident, the puppets said that people must cooperate in counterespionage operations because a second, and third act of terrorism are expected. Then, the puppet police subsequently went into an emergency anticommunist alert state on 25 September. The puppet clique is atrociously slandering us by mobilizing the reptile propaganda means and saying that the North has always sought an offensive for southward invasion while staging peace offensives. Moreover, it is even saying that vigilance should be heightened over our humanitarian step, and the incident will negatively influence the acceptance of the relief goods for the flood victims.

The incident brought forward by the puppets is a clumsy and sheer fiction invented out of an insidious political purpose. Thus, it has nothing to do with us.

The puppets are seeking to divert the people's attention at home and abroad by abruptly inventing another false incident and slinging mud at us, because it has been stirred up by our compatriotic step and to bar our relief goods from reaching the South Korean people.

From the very moment when it announced that it will accept our relief goods, the South Korean puppet clique started to abuse our compatriotic step in its anticommunist propaganda, defaming it as a propagandistic trick. Even after we announced that we will transport the relief goods to the points designated by the South Korean side, the puppets continued to defame us, carping on it by saying that we have yielded to something, and that our intent is dubious.

Eventually saying that the North's armed provocation is expected with the offer of relief goods as an opportunity, they have staged the commotion of holding security report meetings and monthly neighborhood meetings simultaneously and of ordering the special alert state. However, when they found that none of these commotions worked and our relief goods are expected to reach South Korea in few days, they became desperate and needed to concoct the false incident of the spy infiltration to smear our image and to justify their anticommunist confrontation campaign. This is fully proven by the fact that they, after cooking up the spy incident, have become feverish in their propaganda for anti-communist confrontation, calling for heightened vigilance against the North, and openly cry that it will influence the transfer of our relief goods negatively. But they cannot deceive public opinion with such tricky propaganda.

The peoples of the world know well that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has always concocted the so-called incidents and linked them with us, staging atrocious anticommunist confrontation rackets whenever the crisis of its rule has deepened and the people's sentiments become disturbed.

One example is the so-called East Sea incident. Several years ago the puppets fired on and sank a South Korean fishing boat, which was fishing in the sea off Pohang, and then falsely said that the incident was an act of the North, in order to thwart the anti-government struggle of the people and divert the people's attention at home and abroad elsewhere. The Taegu incident which they have concocted this time is no different.

According to the announcement of the puppets, the direct motive of the murder allegedly committed by the criminal in the case after appearing in the restaurant is now known, his name has not been given and, moreover, no words could have been heard from him because he committed suicide by poisoning himself. This naturally arouses the suspicion that the puppets have staged their own drama. To fabricate the incident, the puppets probably armed a hooligan, made him break into the restaurant and fire off his pistol at random and, to conceal the truth, ambushed and killed him when he was running out of the restaurant. Is there any infamy those accustomed to fabrication would refrain from? Or else it must have been a murder committed by a puppet army man or a police hooligan who followed the example of traitor Chon Tu-hwan in man-killing.

As seen in the Uiryeong incident, in which a policeman killed and injured some 100 people by firing guns at random, and the Tongduchon incident in Kyonggi Province, in which some 100 puppet army men committed collective violence on innocent residents, violence and murders by hooligans are endlessly committed in South Korea.

The puppets linked the incident to us by pointing to the Belgian-made silencer-pistol possessed by the criminal, and the seaweed which stuck onto his clothes as evidence. However, can these things really serve as evidence of a spy case by the North? We have never sent nor intend to send an operative to Taegu. If he were an operative sent by someone else, he would not have done such a rash act as rushing into a restaurant or a beauty salon and firing off his pistol, and uselessly throwing away his life.

The evidence which the puppets have put forth only shows the ugliness of those accustomed to fabricating incidents. All the facts show that the South Korean puppet clique's antinational maneuvers of antagonizing our republic and promoting the North-South confrontation are now reaching an extremely serious stage.

The puppet clique had taken one emergency measure after another under the pretext of a fictitious threat of southward invasion when an atmosphere of national reconciliation was being created between the compatriots in the North and the South with our compatriotic step as an opportunity and, as if it were not enough, they invented even a clumsy, slanderous incident to incite North-South confrontation. This is a treachery that can never be tolerated. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is indeed the world's worst group of villains who know nothing of basic morality or courtesy.

No matter how desperate it may be, the South Korean puppet clique can never abuse our compatriotic step nor frustrate the kindred love between the compatriots in the North and the South. The South Korean puppets must halt the slanderous anticommunist rackets of pouring cold water on the hearts of the compatriots, and must act with discretion. They will be unable to escape denunciation at home and abroad if they continue to slander us, abusing our compatriotic step in their anticommunist propaganda.

Incident Branded as Forgery

SK261101 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1251 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Commentary by (Cho Tong-ki), station commentator of this [Korean Central] Broadcasting Committee: "Clumsy Self-Made Slanderous Drama by Hooligans"]

[Text] The people of the northern half of the Republic are now almost completing the preparations to send relief supplies to the South Korean flood victims with warm compatriotic love. Yet in South Korea, an atmosphere contrary to this is being inspired artificially. Abusing our humanitarian step, the South Korean puppets issued a special alert order, staged a report meeting on the security situation and neighborhood meetings, inspiring anticommunist confrontation, and on 24 September they even staged an absurd drama to slander us.

On that evening the puppet counter-espionage operations command announced that an armed agent of the North had appeared at Huimin restaurant and a beauty parlor during the day in Sinam-dong, Tong-ku, Taegu, killed two residents, wounded two other seriously, and had then committed suicide. In order to give some credibility to their announcement, they added that the results of a so-called investigation had demonstrated that the silencer-equipped handgun of Belgium make carried by the so-called agent was the same kind as that used in the Burma incident. Then they abruptly went on to say that agents seem to have infiltrated recently, that they suspect a number of the remnants may commit a second and third terrorist incident, and that residents should heighten vigilance against communists.

Taking advantage of this so-called incident as an excuse, the puppets issued an alert order to the entire police, conducting a fussy operation of checking up and searching the people, creating a savage and terrifying atmosphere.

Judging from the farce staged by the puppets, this must be a scenario fabricated in a timely manner in the secret room of the Agency for National Security Planning, yet is is very childish and clumsy. Half-wits who have lost all sense and judgment may believe the announcement of the puppets. Those with normal thinking ability and sense will only despise and scorn it.

We have nothing to do with the so-called incident announced by the puppets. It is simply impossible. It is a clumsy drama of the puppets' own making. The puppets had a suspicious fellow stir up troubles, randomly killing and wounding innocent residents, and, to eliminate the evidence to prevent the truth from being revealed, they had other culprits kill him by forcing him to take poison. Then they made a big fuss out of it.

As for the puppets' allegation that the same kind of handgun was used as that in the Burma incident, this only serves as proof that they fabricated this incident. Just as all the incidents fabricated by the puppets placing the blame on us were forged dramas, the present incident too, is a nonsensical worthless self-made drama.

The puppets have staged various rackets to inspire hostility against us in connection with our step of compatriotic love, but, as these proved unworkable, it is apparent that the puppets attempted to inspire further confrontation by fabricating a shocking incident and accusing us of being a terrorist gang. In other words, they have tried various means to undermine the impact which our noble humanitarian step has been causing on the compatriots in South Korea and overseas, and they even staged a self-made slanderous drama as one of the exhausting measures.

This is a mean treacherous rash act which no conscientious person can even imagine. When we offered to send relief supplies to the compatriots who suffered from floods, they said that they would accept them, but, instead of treating us with good manners, they have continuously staged wicked rackets to blame the party which extended a helping hand, even fabricating this absurd slanderous drama. We can hardly describe such rascals as human beings. They have exposed themselves as rascals, hooligans, and shameless fellows wearing the masks of human beings.

No matter how desperately the puppets employ such mean slanderous rackets to downgrade our humanitarian step and to place the blame on us, it will prove useless. The slander tactics will fail in the fair world and the falsehood will reveal its own falsity. The more the puppets indulge in such slander tactics, the more they will reveal their ugly features and the more they will be subjected to curses and condemnation as the enemy of humanitarianism and the nation. The South Korean side should immediately stop the slander and confrontation rackets.

SOUTH GROUP URGES BOYCOTT OF UPCOMING ELECTIONS

SK271011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- The "Council of Eastern Area Defenders," an anti-war underground organisation of "defenders" in South Korea, scattered anti-"government" leaflets some time ago, according to SINHAN MINBO, a Korean's newspaper in the United States. Leaflets scattered in Seoul called for opposing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime." Written on them were letters calling upon "three million defenders, reject in unison the National Assembly elections." In connection with the scattering of leaflets in Seoul, the puppets are running wild in the search, issuing an "emergency order" to the front line police stations and booths in the city.

SOUTH'S STUDENTS STAGE ANTI-JAPANESE RALLY

SK271105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- More than 1,500 students of five universities in Seoul staged an anti-Japanese, anti-"government" rally Wednesday afternoon against the forthcoming South Korean trip of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Japan, according to a JIJI PRESS report from Seoul. Sternly denouncing the crime of Chon Tu-hwan, the pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitor, in inviting the top boss of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to South Korea, the students said the visit "would place South under Japan's new militarist control."

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UN

Talks With African Ministers

SK280408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, now staying in New York to attend a non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting and a ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" met Zambian Foreign Minister L.K.H. Goma on September 24. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on a series of matters of mutual concern.

On September 21, Kim Yong-nam met and had a talk with Koffi Amega, Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Gromyko

SK281034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, now staying in New York to attend a non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting and a ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" met A.A. Gromyko, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, on September 21. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on problems of mutual concern. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS 2D PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK270520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 27 met and had a friendly talk with the Second Chinese Friendship visiting group headed by Wu Qingtong, deputy secretary general of the State Council of China. Present on the occasion were Han Pyong-un, president of the Korean International Tourist Agency, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

Attends Chinese Exhibition

SK271037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- A Chinese embroidery exhibition opened at the Korean art gallery under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture and Art and a Chinese photo exhibition at the People's Palace of Culture under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association on September 26 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Attending the opening ceremony of the embroidery exhibition were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association Kim Kwan-sop, personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and his embassy officials in Pyongyang and members of the Chinese embroidery exhibition delegation.

The opening ceremony of the photo exhibition was attended by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, personages concerned and working people in the city. The Chinese ambassador and his embassy officials in Pyongyang, Cultural officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were present there on invitation. Speeches were made at the opening ceremonies.

The attendants went round embroideries showing the industrial and agricultural development of China, the Chinese people's life and natural scenery and photographs showing proud successes the Chinese people have achieved in the socialist revolution and construction over the past 35 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

PRC COMMERCE DELEGATION LEAVES PYONGYANG

SK211607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The Chinese commerce delegation headed by Minister of Commerce Liu Yi left Pyongyang today by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Han Chang-kun, minister of commerce, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. The Chinese ambassador arranged a reception yesterday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea.

CPSU SECRETARY ZIMYANIN MEETS KCNA DELEGATION

SK280413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 26 (KCNA) -- Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met in Moscow on September 26 the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its General Director Chu Hyon-ok on a visit to the Soviet Union, according to a report. Present on the occasion was Sergei Losev, general director of the TASS News Agency. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

It was stressed in the conversation that the visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his talks with Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, carried weighty significance in the development of the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. The KCNA delegation stayed in Azerbaijan, the Soviet Union, for a week. While staying there, the delegation was received by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and went round industrial establishments and big agricultural districts.

TRADE DELEGATION MEETS BULGARIAN LEADER

SK280410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on September 25 met Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, head of the government trade delegation of our country on a visit to Bulgaria. The chairman expressed thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for sending a high-level delegation to the opening of the 40th Plovdiv international commodity fair.

The relations between Bulgaria and Korea are precious ones provided personally by President Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, he said. He noted that the visit to Bulgarian by President Kim Il-song and the treaty and agreements signed during the visit was an event which developed the Bulgaria-Korea relations onto a new higher stage. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

YI PYONG-UK ATTENDS HUNGARIAN RECEPTION

SK280829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Kiss Lajos Sandor, military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a film reception and cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of September 27 on the army day of the Hungarian People's Republic. Invited there were Lieutenant General Yi Pyong-uk, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army. Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also invited there. Kiss Lajos Sandor and Yi Pyong-uk made speeches. The cocktail party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The attendants appreciated a Hungarian film.

BANQUET HELD FOR CHONGNYON SPORTS GROUP

SK270615 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The State Administration Council arranged a banquet for the delegation of thanks and the atheletic delegation for thanking [kamsadan] the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Federation of Korean Sportsmen in Japan, who are on their visit to the socialist fatherland, at the Chongnyu Restaurant yesterday evening.

The members of the delegation of thanks and of the atheletic delegation for thanking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Federation of Korean Sportsmen in Japan led by Choe In-hwa, chairman of the Federation of Korean Sportsmen in Japan were invited to the banquet. The banquet was also attended by Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, Kim Tuk-chun, vice chairman of the Korean Committee for Physical Education Guidance, Chi Kuk-kyu, deputy director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and other functionaries concerned.

Vice Chairman Kim Tuk-chun and Chairman Choe In-hwa delivered speeches at the banquet. The attendees of the banquet toasted for the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

KIM HWAN, TANZANIAN PARTY HEAD HOLD TALKS

SK280011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2242 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 27 between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and on the opposite side was head of the delegation Ngombale Mwiru, member of the Central Committee, and secretary for ideology, policy, education and train, of the party and minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on September 25.

KONG CHIN-TAE, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN YAR

SK272357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae arrived in Sana on September 25 to attend celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the victory of the September 26 revolution in the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] according to a report. The head of the delegation said in his arrival statement.

Both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Yemen Arab Republic are non-aligned countries and the two peoples are close friends who are struggling shoulder to shoulder to build a new, prosperous society on the road of independence.

We always support your government and people in the struggle to build a new prosperous society, by implementing the "national charter" put forward by the General People's Conference and to thwart the aggressive moves of the imperialists and Zionists, retake the occupied Arab lands and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

ZAMBIA HEAD TOURS FRIENDSHIP EXPERIMENTAL FARM

SK281028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda on September 16 went round the Zambia-Korea Friendship Chanama experimental farm. A function was held that day on the experimental farm for the president's inspection with a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Kenneth David Kaunda placed on the platform.

President Kaunda saw farm machines including rice-transplanting machines sent by President Kim Il-song and went round the experimental field for rice production and cultivation and expressed deep satisfaction. Saying that Korea is a most developed country in rice farming, the president stressed that Zambia should learn from Korea's advanced method of rice farming to stand on its own feet at an early date. He said he was firmly convinced that Zambia would be able to attain self-sufficiency in food in the near future. Speaking before the people after inspecting the experimental farm, the Zambian president pointed out that respected President Kim Il-song is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world. He expressed full support to the policy set forth by respected President Kim Il-song for the early reunification of the country divided by outside forces.

In the visitors' book he made an inscription calling for consolidating forever the friendship and solidarity between the Zambian and Korean people.

WPK GREETES DANISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY HEAD

SK272359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 24 sent a message of greetings to Anker Joergensen upon his reelection as chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark.

The message reads:

We extend warm congratulation to you upon your reelection as chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark at the 34th congress of your party.

We take this opportunity to wish your party and you new success in your responsible work for peace and social progress.

VRPR VIEWS CONSTRUCTION OF SELF-RELIANT ECONOMY

SK271012 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Article from the feature program "Today's Feature" entitled "What Is the True Duty of the Self-Reliant North Korean Economy Which Has Been Under a Spotlight in the International Community?"]

[Text] As is known, North Korea today has enhanced its national prestige all over the world as a magnificently independent country, carrying out a self-reliant policy in all sectors on the firm foundation of the self-reliant people's economy and possessing a self-defense capability. There are various factors helping North Korea develop into a dignified and authoritative country in the international community. Of these factors, we should not overlook the self-reliant economy -- a material foundation for political independence.

By consistently seeking a line for building a self-reliant economy following national liberation, North Korea has developed into a powerfully industrialized socialist country which is economically mighty and which can meet domestic demand with its own strength, technology, and resources.

What does the construction of a self-reliant people's economy imply?

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The construction of a self-reliant people's economy means to develop the economy in a diversified manner and to arm it with modern technology to help primarily produce and supply in the the country heavy and light industry goods and agricultural products which are needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's standard of living. The construction of a self-reliant people's economy also means to develop all sectors into an integrated economic system whose components are organically linked, by firmly consolidating the domestic material base.

The great leader's principle means the construction of an economy which is self-reliant without being subjugated to others and which serves its own people and resorts to its own resources and to the strength of its own people.

Only by building a self-reliant people's economy can a nation rapidly develop productivity and improve the people's standard of living by utilizing the country's resources in a rational and comprehensive manner, thus stably developing the economy, not influenced by any world-wide economic fluctuation whatsoever and perfectly assuming a role as an independent country.

Without achieving self-reliance economically, a country cannot achieve self-reliance politically. In other words, the country which is economically dependent on foreign forces becomes politically subordinate to other countries. The people who are economically subordinate to other countries cannot extricate themselves politically from the status of colonial slaves. This is well exemplified by the instance of South Korea which is thoroughly subordinate to the United States and Japan both economically and politically.

Only by building a self-reliant people's economy can a country exercise sovereignty in carrying out domestic and foreign policies and achieve honor and dignity as a magnificently self-reliant country.

What is the sign of the construction of a self-reliant people's economy? This implies the development of the economy in a diversified manner. In other words, this first implies the development of the economy in a diversified and comprehensive manner to primarily produce and supply in the country heavy and light industry goods and agricultural products which are needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's standard of living. Secondly, this implies the arming of the economy with modern technology and the operation of it with domestic technology and manpower. Thirdly, this implies the consolidation of the domestic fuel base.

A country can build a self-reliant economy when it provides all required production sectors to primarily meet domestic material demands with domestic products and when it establishes a modern and comprehensive economic system through the use of domestic resources, technology, and the people's cadres.

We cannot say that a country has built a self-reliant people's economy when, while developing heavy industry, it has failed to meet the domestic demand for consumer goods as a result of the backward nature of light industry, when, while developing industry, it has begged for rice as a result of the backward nature of its agriculture -- as a result of failure to achieve self-reliance in food supply, when it has resorted to backward technology and means in production, when it has entrusted foreign technicians with the management of the economy, and when it has depended on other countries for the supply of raw materials.

The construction of a self-reliant people's economy, however, does not imply the domestic production and supply of all needed things. The construction of a self-reliant people's economy implies development of the economy based on the principle of independently guaranteeing things which are primarily important and are needed in great quantities.

Accordingly, a self-reliant economy does not mean building the economy by closing the door to economic transactions with other countries -- that is, by maintaining an isolated, uninvolved position. A self-reliant economy does not imply the denial of international economic cooperation and the refusal of mutually beneficial economic transactions among countries.

A self-reliant economy requires trade of things that are less needed in one country but in short supply in another or which are not produced in a country through trade with foreign countries based on the principle of satisfying each others' needs. As such, we can say that the economy which has been built in North Korea is the model of a self-reliant people's economy, because the North Korean economy has developed in a diversified manner, resorting to its domestic resources, materials, and modern technology and because it has adhered to the principle of satisfying one another's needs in dealings with other countries.

Despite the superiority of the North Korean economy, the South Korean authorities and government-patronized press slanderously criticized the self-reliant North Korean economy as a closed-door and isolated economy. Behind this are wicked maneuvers to conceal the true aspect of an economic catastrophe as a result of the consequence of the rulers' economic policy for depending on foreign countries and to divert the eyes of our people envying the mighty economic power of North Korea.

NORTH'S PROPOSALS ON GOODS DELIVERY ACCEPTED

SK280354 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0310 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Today, the Korea National Red Cross [KNRC] announced that it is planning to receive the relief goods from the North Korean Red Cross Society at Panmunjom, Inchon port, and Pukpyong port for during a 2-day period, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. It announced that it has completed all preliminary procedures and preparations for receiving and distributing those goods.

Today, a spokesman for the KNRC disclosed: In a telephone notice to Yi Yong-tok, senior delegate of the KNRC delegation, Han Ung-sik, head of the North Korean Red Cross Society delegation, notified us of the detailed plan for transporting the goods. He said that Han Ung-sik, head of the North Korean Red Cross Society delegation for working-level South and North Red Cross contact, will be dispatched to Inchon port; Choe Won-sok, a delegate of the North Korean delegation for working-level South and North Red Cross contact, will be dispatched to Pukpyong port; and Paek Nam-chun, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross Society, will be dispatched to Panmunjom -- all of them as persons in charge of transport. The KNRC announced today the following beginning time for guiding ships and trucks from the North at the Demarcation Line points:

0900 on 29 September and 0800 on 30 September at Panmunjom; 0700 on 29 and 30 September in the West Sea; and 0700 on 30 September in the East Sea.

The schedule for receiving goods at their arrival points follows:

29 and 30 September at Panmunjom; five ships on 29 September and four ships on 30 September will enter Inchon port; and four ships are expected to enter Pukpyong port on 30 September.

WORLD RED CROSS TO CHECK QUALITY OF RELIEF GOODS

SK280108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies will send its experts to North Korea to check the quality of medicines which the North Korean Red Cross will provide for flood victims in South Korea, KYODO News Agency reported Wednesday. The news agency said in a Geneva-dated report that the six-member inspection team will check whether the North Korean-made medicines meet the quality requirements of the World Health Organization and the league itself. The inspection team will also drop by South Korea after their visit to the North, the report added.

NAEWOE: NORTH PRESSED TO PAY BACK FOREIGN DEBTS

SK280106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] North Korea has recently been pressured by Western creditors to pay debts, according to the NAEWOE PRESS. NAEWOE, specializing in North Korean affairs, reported Wednesday that five bank delegations from Western countries and Japan recently visited Pyongyang. NAEWOE said Pyongyang radio broadcast Wednesday that the bank teams were visiting North Korea to attend a ceremony for the 25th anniversary of the Trade Bank there.

But Naewoe said indications were that the delegations were in Pyongyang asking for the payment of debts. It noted that Western creditors had visited Pyongyang on several occasions since the late 1970's to seek debt payments from the communist North.

EFFORTS SOUGHT WITH PRC ON KOREANS IN HONG KONG

SK280120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Korea welcomed the settlement of the problem of Hong Kong reversion to China after two-year negotiations by initialling a draft agreement Wednesday, Foreign Ministry authorities said yesterday. They said, "In view of the assurance of maintaining the current social and economic systems as well as the role of a free trade port and a financial center, Korea, as an interested country having close relations with Hong Kong, hopes for its lasting prosperity."

The government will gear up its diplomatic efforts towards China in a bid to protect interests of Korean residents and business firms in Hong Kong upon the return of the British colony to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday. It will also increase mutual exchanges in economic and other fields with China via Hong Kong where 75 Koreans private enterprises are operating. Two-way trade volume between Korea and Hong Kong amounts to \$1 billion a year.

Britain and China initialled a draft agreement Wednesday on the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997, finishing a 99-year-old British lease. The sources said that Korea will keep its economic ties with Hong Kong on the current level even after 1997. Their expectations are based on the fact that the draft agreement stipulates that China will recognize unofficial representative bodies to be established in Hong Kong by nations it has not recognized. The sources said: "Korean Government can establish trade representative bodies in Hong Kong in accordance with the draft agreement."

As for the status of Korean residents in Hong Kong, the sources said that they can stay there after 1997 because the Hong Kong-China Government will recognize permanent residency of foreigners if the residency was acquired before 1997. At present, some 2,500 Korean residents live in Hong Kong. An official at the ministry said that if they would like to return to Korea, they will face no difficulty to do so. However, he also said, the door is closed for Hong Kong Chinese to come to Korea for permanent residing. According to the Regulation of Visa Issuance 9-16 of Korean, only foreigners who married a Korean is allowed to live in Korea, he explained. They can be naturalized as a Korean national in five years.

POLITICAL PRISONERS NOT INCLUDED IN 3 OCT AMNESTY

SK280527 Seoul YONHAP in English 0523 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to grant amnesty to 976 prisoners, including 177 persons who are serving life prison terms on the occasion of the 4,316th anniversary of the nation's foundation day, Wednesday.

The Cabinet decided in its meeting Friday to commute the life terms of the 177 prisoners to 20 years, and to grant 804 "exemplary" prisoners, including five of the 177, a special parole. Prisons across Korea will release the 804 prisoners Tuesday. However, Justice Minister Pae Myong-in revealed that political prisoners were excluded from the lenient measures.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS SET FOR AROUND 15 FEB 85

SK280741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP) -- The next parliamentary elections will be held about Feb. 15, 1985, an informed source said Friday. The source said it was the shared view of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party that the general elections should be held before lunar New Year's Day (Feb. 20) to circumvent corrupt electioneering practices riding on the unauthorized, but traditional, holiday.

The government and the party have studied three timings for the elections -- mid February, late February and early March -- according to the source. Any candidate who distributes money or goods in his electoral district during the Christmas and year-end period will be sternly punished, the source added.

STUDENTS BURN POLICE CAR IN DEMONSTRATION

SK280105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] About 400 Korea University students staged violent demonstrations at two intersections near their school in Anam-dong yesterday, burning a police car and turning over a police jeep equipped with a tear-gas spray machine. They chanted slogans, opposing the forthcoming visit to Seoul by the chairman of the Japan's Joint Staff Council and demanding free labor union activities. The demonstrations were the gravest of their kind in recent years.

A number of Korea University students hit the street beginning around 11:55 a.m. Some of them gathered in Namjong Rotary about 150 meters from the university and others flocked to Chegi-dong Rotary. Those at the Chegi-dong Rotary started a fire on the street with material collected from nearby construction sites. They hurled rocks at riot police who tried to disperse them. They threw burning wooden boards toward a police sedan setting it on fire. The fire in the sedan was extinguished by fire engines 10 minutes later. The student demonstrators were forced back into the school around 12:30 p.m. The students voluntarily dispersed around 3 p.m.

BUMPER RICE HARVEST EXPECTED THIS YEAR

SK270249 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept. 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea is expected to record a bumper rice harvest this year, surpassing its production goal in spite of much damage from recent torrential rains, a preliminary tally of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry said Wednesday. The expected production of rice this year will total up to 39 million som (5.62 million tons; one som is 144 kilograms), exceeding a production goal of 38 million som and up 3.92 percent vs. a year ago, the tally showed.

BATMONH RECEIVES SOVIET TRANSPORT DELEGATION

OW230711 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1351 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Sep (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received a delegation led by RSFSR Motor Transport Minister A.A. Nikolayev. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the MPR Government. C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, other officials as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, were present at the meeting.

HUNGARY'S MAROTHY ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

OW210643 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1344 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Sep (MONTSAME) -- In accordance with inter-party cooperation, a delegation of Budapest party workers, led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Politburo Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest city party committee, arrived today in Ulaanbaatar. At Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport the Hungarian guests were met by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee, T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and other officials, as well as Laszlo Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to the MPR, and diplomatic staff members of the Hungarian Embassy.

Batmonh Meets Marothy

OW271101 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1338 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Sep (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received Laszlo Marothy, member of Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest city party committee, and had a warm and cordial talk with him. Comrade Laszlo Marothy heads a delegation of Budapest city party workers which is visiting Mongolia.

Present at the meeting were T. Namsray, member of Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Altangerel, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee; T. Balhaajab, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; as well as Laszlo Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to the MPR.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD221026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0828 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar 22 Sep (ADN) -- The general secretary of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh, received on Saturday a delegation of the GDR National People's Army (NVA), which is visiting Mongolia and which is led by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of defense and head of the land forces. During the friendly atalk at the end of the delegation's official visit, Jambyn Batmonh stressed that both states shared with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states the aim of preserving peace. He paid tribute to the fruitful cooperation between the Mongolian People's Army and the GDR NVA, which was of particular importance in the present tense international situation. Col. -Gen. Stechbarth spoke of the achievement of the workers and the members of the GDR NVA in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first socialist state on German soil.

THAI 'EXPANSIONISM' 'MADE CLEAR' BY WHITE BOOK

BK261455 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 26 -- That the Thai ruling circles practised expansionism and hegemony against neighbouring countries for many centuries in the past is made clear by the Lao white book "The Truth About Thai-Lao Relations" and the Kampuchean white book on "The Thai Authorities Policy Vis-a-Vis Kampuchea".

The rulers of Siam annexed several provinces of Kampuchea and Laos, imposing their rule on millions of people. Not very long ago, the Bangkok government got deeply involved in the U.S. aggression in Indochina. The troops fought in Vietnam and Thai soil was used as an important base against Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. Now, with Beijing and Washington behind them, ultra-rightists in Thailand are continuing the same (?pharisaic) policy. They give aid and comfort to Khmer and Lao traitors, take direct military acts against Kampuchea and brazenly occupy part of Lao territory.

There's no denying that Bangkok is not interested in improving relations with the Indochinese countries despite the fact that Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have amply proved their sincere desire to arrive at a peaceful solution to all regional problems. The Thai ruling circles persist in tailing after the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists.

The Kampuchean people are determined to side with two other Indochinese people to foil any manoeuvre of trouble-makers, big and small, thus contributing to peace, stability and friendship in the Southeast Asia and the world.

JCP DELEGATION DEPARTS, SEEN OFF BY HUN SEN

BK271429 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 27 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Japan led by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the party Central Committee, left Phnom Penh Thursday after a four-day official visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the party Commission for External Relations; Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and president of the party Commission for Propaganda and Education; and other Kampuchean officials.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation held talks with a delegation of the KPRP headed by General Secretary Heng Samrin. It also visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the orphanage No. 1, the national museum and the former royal palace in Phnom Penh and the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. General Secretary Heng Samrin gave a reception in honour of the Japanese guests.

HENG SAMRIN READS MESSAGE ON NEW SCHOOL YEAR

BK270906 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Greetings message from KPRP Central Committee General Secretary and PRK Council Chairman Heng Samrin to compatriots and students on the street of the 1984-85 school year -- recorded]

[Text] Dear students: Today, I have the satisfaction of joining all compatriots, comrades, and students in the celebration of the 1984-85 reopening of classes in our PRK.

For the past 5 years, despite difficulties and complex problems, thanks to the determination and dedication of the cadres, masters, teachers, students, masses, and authorities concerned at all levels, we have achieved successes in the educational field everywhere in the country. I take this opportunity to congratulate sincerely all educational cadres for the successes won in this sector. I thank and congratulate all authorities, mass organizations, and the people as a whole for wholeheartedly assisting the educational sector with a high sense of revolutionary consciousness.

Dear compatriots: [Words indistinct] under the rule of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphin gang -- the most subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism -- the national social fabric was completely destroyed; more than 3 million people were massacred by this gang in a most savage manner; schooling was abolished and almost all teaching cadres, teachers, students, and young pupils were slaughtered. Even today, the gang continues to use perfidious maneuvers with the somber intention of recapturing power and opposing the revival of our Kampuchean nation.

Nevertheless, over the past 5 years, we have restored and rebuilt all sectors in accordance with the growth of our budget. The educational sector has been consolidated and expanded every year and everywhere, appropriately responding to the needs for schooling voiced by our youngsters. General education schools and kindergartens have been built and opened everywhere in the country. During the 1983-1984 school year, we had (?597) kindergartens with (?45,495) kindergarten children; (?2,887) primary education schools with 1,504,839 students; 207 secondary education schools with 145,726 students; and 13 tertiary education schools with 7,354 students.

At the same time, we vigorously launched an anti-illiteracy and supplementary education campaign and achieved one successes after another in this endeavor. So far, 66.83 percent of the once illiterate persons have already learned to read. We have also urgently restored and developed higher and technical education. From year to year, this sector has grown in quality and importance. The higher pedagogical school; the institute of higher technology; the faculty of medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry; the school of economics; the language institute; and many vocational schools have been opened in response to the needs of development of the national society.

Dear students and school children: The new school year is now here. You have come to school and have once again meet your friends and teachers. You should pay full attention to study and listen carefully to the instruction given by your teachers in order to deserve being good children, good students, good friends, and active combatants good both in study and production. You must temper yourselves in all activities of your schools, in raising your cultural and technical standards as well as you ideological grasp and revolutionary ethics, and in linking knowledge with practice in order to turn yourselves into new, fully capable working people equipped with socialist thinking and attitudes and with physical ability responding to the needs of the revolution.

In the future, it will be all of you who will take over the revolution, contributing to transforming our national society and to advancing it toward authentic socialism.

Dear masters and mistresses: Five years have elapsed and all of you have pitched in all your physical and mental resources in contributing to restoring and consolidating the educational sector successfully. I would like to congratulate you sincerely for your determination to overcome all current difficulties in your efforts to educate our young children and to transform them into new socialist persons with high cultural, technical, and ethical standards, which respond to the sacred call of our party and state.

For this reason, I would like to beg you to carry on this excellent tradition in implementing the objectives for 1984-85 put forward by the fifth education congress. You must make great additional efforts to help transform the outlook of our schools, turning them day after day into schools that really link themselves to labor in order to turn our students into authentic socialist workers.

Esteemed compatriots: I am extremely proud of your contribution to the educational sector. Not only have you encouraged your children to go to school regularly, but you have also participated enthusiastically in erecting school buildings and equipment; This proves your faith and confidence in the radiant future of our country. I appeal to all of you to further assist the schools in building facilities and equipment, particularly to help educate the children at home, set a good example for them, and take part in various movements such as making speeches. Our education can be effective only if the goals of the school, family, and society converge, intensifying cooperation among them. Moreover, I appeal to all mass organizations and the authorities at all levels to assist more vigorously the educational sector both materially and morally so that our educational system becomes stronger in its class and mass character to serve better the development of the national society.

I take this opportunity to reiterate that our party and government will continue to support our educational sector to the best of their ability in order to realize our glorious goal of attaining socialism. It is true that we are still encountering many difficulties in the educational sector, for our economic means and our ability to train teachers have not yet met our children's needs for learning. We can ensure schooling only at the primary level. Solving the needs for secondary and tertiary education depends entirely on prevailing local conditions. All of these problems are major ones that need urgently to be solved so that a balance between the quantity and quality of secondary and tertiary education can be established and so that the contradiction between the old thinking and the objectives of our new education can be eradicated.

Once again, I sincerely congratulate and commend the educational cadres and employees, the authorities, mass organizations, and people as a whole and thank friendly countries and international organizations for bringing success to the educational sector by providing technical, moral, or material assistance.

In conclusion, I would like to wish the teachers, students, parents of students, authorities at all levels, and all mass organizations the best of health, strength, intelligence, and success in educational and all other revolutionary tasks.

KAMPUCHEA CALLS FOR GREATER EFFORT IN EDUCATION

BK271346 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Sep 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Everyone To Assist Determinedly in Every Form To Expand and Strengthen Education" -- date not given]

[Text] No society is happier and more joyful than the one that often hears laughter of children and boys and girls who are its offspring and who are physically strong and mentally alert. On 27 September -- the beginning of the 1984-85 school year and a date with great significance -- it will be the sixth year when the Kampuchean people throughout the country are expressing great joy and preparing to send their children to school.

To advance and build the fatherland in accordance with progressive socialism, our state and party are striving to make each citizen, particularly those in the next generation, knowledgeable in culture, literature, science, technology, economics, and so on. In order to have a basis to grasp easily and understand every direction and requirement of the party and state, to facilitate the reception of new techniques, and surmount complexities with the aim of raising labor and job productivity to ensure the dynamism and potency of the national economy. Along with general and scientific knowledge, the new educational task is aimed at producing socialist persons who are new people, new youths, and new cadres loyal to the people and possessing a genuine nationalist and internationalist spirit. This will be closely tied to concrete activities of society, political work, and production. As pointed out by the comrade general secretary of the party in a speech at the fourth national education meeting in 1983, education is not only teaching pupils to learn the alphabet and numbers, it is also aimed at transforming them into new socialist persons with all the good qualities. Therefore, efforts should be made to implement gradually important educational principles such as educating people in the fields of ideology, good behavior, politics, morality, work, production, physical education, and art so as to transform these meanings into concrete actions at school through learning and teaching, production, and social activities.

Although education has met with difficulties and needs over the past 5 years -- due to legacies left over from previous regimes during which the moral and material basis was seriously damaged -- with a firm grasp of educational aims, the KPRP's correct and most astute path in combination with the wholehearted support and assistance from fraternal socialist countries, particularly from friendly Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other international organizations, and with the cooperation and solidarity of our cadres, teaching personnel, monks, the Army, and people from all walks of life, the educational task has been crowned with successive great achievements to respond to the educational needs of pupils and students. The opening of short and long-term classes for pupils and students in higher educational establishments and specialized schools and the sending of successive waves of pupils and students to carry out tasks in major localities clearly show the development and vitality of our education.

In the 1983-84 school year, primary schools answered over 90 percent of the educational needs of our people's children through 2,817 centers and schools with 33,546 classrooms, and 1,504,839 pupils. Secondary schools were established in every province and municipality throughout the country -- except in Ratanakiri Province -- particularly in low-lying provinces. Each district has its secondary degree school, some districts even have two or three such schools. The number of pupils has doubled compared with the 1982-83 school year. This number has increased 30 times compared with the one from the 1979-80 school year. We have 13 tertiary schools with 148 classrooms and 7,334 students; that is doubled compared with that of 1982-83. Apart from this, kindergarten, the supplementary education movement, and the campaign against illiteracy have also been crowned with praiseworthy results.

In sum, it is true that education has made progress. However, we should not remain idle and indulge in this victory. We should not forget shortcomings which have to be reexamined again and again and we should be ready to take necessary measures. Among these shortcomings are inadequate grasp of the relation between quality and quantity, balance between educational needs and the ability to perfect teachers, and economic means which tend to try to catch up with quantity.

The quality of our education is still limited, and so is our understanding of reforming people. Therefore, all levels of state authorities, mass organizations, monks, and the people should raise their spirits, unite in assisting in every way, promote a high sense of responsibility, look at the situation from every direction, deepen and be far-sighted in their estimates, in particular when estimating the targets and needs of the revolution for the next 10 to 20 years which will require the concerted efforts of new people with a high level of cultural and technical knowledge and energetic and resolute outlook in defending the country and who are energetic in production labor for they are the people who will take over the national tasks from our generation. The immediate task is to increase the refinement of the new educational system by taking into consideration the balance between quality and quantity, requirements to expand education and the economic possibility and the ability to perfect teachers in accordance with each stage and the set targets.

At this 1984-85 school year, state authorities, mass organizations, teachers, and people should strive to strengthen and expand first degree education to respond to the general need of the people's children and to establish a firm base for advancing toward expanding the second and third degree education. The thing to pay attention to at in primary education is to ensure quality, particularly in the first grade. Pupils should be admitted according to their correct age. At least one teacher with a fair cultural level and good teaching experience -- from the secondary level upwards -- should be kept in each school to be used as core along with expanding the ability to hire good teachers. Pioneer schools should be appropriately encouraged. Every primary school should temporarily organize a fourth grade class to absorb students who have passed the first diploma course and who do not have the ability to go on to study at the secondary level. In order to enable children in forested and hilly districts and provinces and rural areas, particularly to attend schools, local authorities should provide assistance, both material and moral, in creating immigrant centers and semi-immigrant centers to ensure that all the children there can go to school like others.

As for secondary and tertiary education, the main task is to be ready to send students out to perform production work and to serve society, particularly to carry out agricultural, industrial, and cultural tasks. In this sense, teachers should pay great attention to inculcate students with Marxist-Leninist doctrine so that they possess revolutionary spirit, good behavior which can be seen by others, and the ability to shoulder noble tasks in building the economy and defending the country along with raising the cultural level and talent of pupils and students. Furthermore, every circle, teachers, and people should clearly understand that the new educational basis is quite the opposite of the old one. Schools should link theory with practice. Therefore, every school should include knowledge in general technology, agriculture, handicraft, industry, and so on, in schools for general knowledge. Guidance and advice should be given in implementing scientific methodology even in traditional handicraft. Efforts should be made to implement, draw experience, do research, and disseminate new techniques to people in each locality. Teachers should discuss and exchanges views with local state authorities with the aim of allowing pupils to participate in agricultural, handicraft, and industrial training which exist in the locality.

In sum, the entire party and people clearly realize that establishing good education is the most important investment for developing and bringing progress to the national economy and for building new people. All of us pledge to unite and assist in every form in strengthening and expanding education in order to achieve great and new successes in this new school year.

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS ECONOMIC INSTITUTE OPENING

BK280743 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Phnom Penh Economic Institute opened its door for the first time on the morning of 27 September to teach and train Kampuchean students in economics at higher and intermediate levels. For this, the 1st year, there are 106 students.

On this occasion, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, called on all students to strive to study to the best of their ability to be worthy of being revolutionary cadres. The comrade said students should do whatever they can to advance the building of a socialist economic base in conformity with our people's wishes. Finally, a students' representative pledged to study hard and transform knowledge into concrete action to contribute to carrying out strategic tasks to defend and build the country and advance it toward progress along a genuine socialist path.

PLANNING MINISTER ATTENDS FISHERY MEETING

BK270802 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] On the morning of 26 September at the former royal palace, the Agriculture Ministry held a solemn meeting on fishing to sum up results of the 1983-84 fishing season and to set targets for the 1984-85 season. Attending the meeting were, among others, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; Comrade Kong Samol, agriculture minister, leading cadres from various central services and ministries; and representatives from provincial and municipal fishing services.

On that occasion, Comrade Chea Soth highly appreciated the all-round development of fishing activities during the 1983-84 rainy season which resulted from the solidarity and cooperation among cadres, personnel, and workers in combination with the effective moral and material assistance of friendly Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries the world over. The comrade also pointed out some problems and shortcomings concerning the setting up and administration of fishing activities which are the keys and bases for cadres and units to implement in order to achieve efficiency and good results. Furthermore, Comrade Chea Soth called on the meeting to vigorously advance fishing activities, correctly administer fishing products, and protect and safeguard fish resources to prolong fishing activities.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 17-23 SEP

BK241117 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 17-23 September:

National level: SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 19 September reports that the peasants throughout the country sold over 4,250 metric tons of beans, [figures indistinct] metric tons of sesame, and 1,000 metric tons of lotus seed to the state's foreign trade company in the last 8 months. The company also bought from them 240 metric tons of palm sugar, about 1,300 metric tons of live pigs, over 3 metric tons of pine resin, and 175 cubic meters of rare wood and other products.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 17 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Chantrea District had tilled over 11,000 hectares of land, sown over 1,100 hectares of rice, and transplanted or broadcast 3,000 hectares of rice. They had also produced 4,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer. Phnom Penh at 1300 GMT on 17 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Svay Rieng District had retilled over 26,000 hectares of land, sown nearly 3,000 hectares of rice, and broadcast or transplanted 9,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh at 1300 GMT on 20 September reports that the Svay Rieng provincial trade service bought over 20,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants during the 1st half of this year. SPK in French at 1141 GMT on 21 September reports that by the end of August, peasants, in the province had retilled over 90,000 hectares of land, sown over 10,000 hectares of rice, and transplanted rice on 34,700 others.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 18 September reports that peasants in the province had sown over 21,000 hectares of various types of rice, transplanted rice seedlings on over 190,000 others, and grown more than 4,600 hectares of subsidiary food crops by mid-September. In a report at 1300 GMT on 20 September, Phnom Penh says that peasants of Sot Nikom District had sown over 4,500 hectares and transplanted over 16,000 hectares of rice by mid-September. Phnom Penh reports at 0430 GMT on 21 September that over 1,600 hectares of rice have been sown, almost 18,000 hectares of rice broadcast, and over 100 hectares of subsidiary crops planted by peasants in Kralanh District so far.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 1121 GMT on 23 September reports that peasants in Kien Svay District have so far harvested 150 hectares of IR-36 rice planted at the beginning of the rainy season with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. During the first few days of this month they have worked 480 hectares of the 3,700 hectares targeted for the main growing season. The district now has 2,500 metric tons of organic fertilizer at its disposal. The news agency also reports that the veterinary service of Kaoh Thom District has vaccinated 32,000 head of cattle and buffalo against epizootic diseases. SPK in French at 0410 GMT on 20 September notes that peasants of Kien Svay District had harvested 976 hectares of corn, of which they had sold 250 metric tons to the states by the end of August.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 22 September reports that by early this month, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province had plowed 27,580 hectares of land and raised rice sprouts on 5,690 others. They had also transplanted rice on 17,200 hectares, planted industrial and subsidiary food crops on 2,500 hectares, and reclaimed 1,700 hectares of wasteland. SPK in French at 0410 GMT on 20 September says that peasants of Toek Phos District have cultivated more than 1,100 hectares of the 9,000 hectares planned for the season. SPK in French at 0432 GMT on 17 September says that peasants of Rolea Pier District are working to fulfill their 13,200-hectare plan for the current rice campaign. At the end of August, they had sown 1,500 hectares of rice seed, transplanted or broadcast more than 5,600 hectares, and planted 550 hectares of intensive-cropping rice. Besides rice, they were growing 300 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops.

Preah Vihear Province: SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 22 September reports that by the end of August peasants in the province had tilled 5,000 hectares of land and raised rice seedlings on 930 hectares. Moreover, they had transplanted rice on 3,000 hectares and sown rice on 700 others.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 19 September reports that by the end of August 5,600 hectares of various types of rice had been transplanted including 1,400 hectares of IR-36 rice, and over 3,000 metric tons of organic fertilizer collected by peasants in Angkor Chey District.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 19 September notes that peasants in Chamka Leu district had transplanted over 6,400 hectares of rice sprouts, including 117 hectares of intensive-cropping rice, and planted over 5,400 hectares of subsidiary food crops by the end of August.

Pursat Province: SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 22 September says that 50,000 hectares had been plowed and rice seedlings had been raised on 5,600 others. In addition, 17,600 hectares of the province had been placed under rice by transplanting, sowing, or dibbling. In addition, 600 hectares had been covered with industrial and subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0410 GMT on 20 September reports that during the first 8 months of the year, the people of this province have sold the state nearly 800 metric tons of palm sugar, 3 metric tons of soya, 7 metric tons of resin, and 18 metric tons of pork. SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 19 September says that by mid-September, the peasants in the province had tilled 35,360 hectares, sown 11,240 hectares of rice, and transplanted rice on 14,500 other hectares. SPK adds that Samraong Tong, Baset, and Phnum Sruoch alone had transplanted 10,440 hectares of rice.

Battambang Province: SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 20 September notes that peasants in Mounng District plowed 12,160 hectares of land and transplanted more than 7,900 hectares of rice while growing 380 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops and raising more than 10,200 head of oxen and more than 3,400 head of buffalo.

Takeo Province: SPK in French at 0432 GMT on 17 September reports that peasants of Kirivong District transplanted or broadcast 12,200 hectares of rice, including 4,210 hectares of intensive-cropping crops, out of a target of 34,500 hectares planned for rice, and grew 1,300 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

VODK: AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK270542 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] On 23 September, In Sopheap presented his credentials to His Excellency Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. During talks following the ceremony, ambassador In Sopheap expressed his profound thanks for the noble assistance and support of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for the survival of their nation against foreign aggression and annexation. Later, His Excellency Husni Mubarak indicated Egypt's stand to continue to assist and support the Kampuchean people's struggle. He hoped that the Kampuchean problem would be resolved and the CGDK would govern the entire country in the near future.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION COOPERATION WITH GDR -- Phnom Penh, 21 Sep (SPK) -- A meeting between Kampuchean Minister of Education Pen Navouth and his GDR counterpart Mrs. Margot Honecker was held in Berlin on 18 September. The two ministers informed each other about the development of education in their countries and defined guidances for the broadening of cooperation in the education field between Kampuchea and the GDR.

[Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 21 Sep 84 BK]

RAILROAD TRANSPORT SERVICE -- Phnom Penh, 21 Sep (SPK) -- In the first 6 months of this year, the railroad transport service has dispatched more than 67,000 metric tons of goods, that is an increase of nearly 5 percent of the six-month plan, without taking into account 215,745 passengers. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 21 Sep 84 BK]

THAI TROOPS SAID TO SHELL PAKLAI VILLAGES 24 SEP

BK270954 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 27 (KPL) -- The Thai reactionary troops that are illegally occupying the three Lao hamlets in Paklai District, northwestern Sayaboury Province keep pursuing their crimes among the local inhabitants. On September 24 at 12.30 hours to 17 hours the Thai side heavily shelled 105, 155 mm heavy artillery in the vicinity of the Lao Ban Det, Ban Yai, Don and Nafai.

However, since the morning of September 7, the Thai military troops have regularly fired light arms at the same vicinity -- thus causing damages to the population's properties.

In addition, military forces have been mobilized and reinforced in Ban Mai, Kang and Savang. Worst still the abducted Lao youths have been forced to undergo military training in Uttaradit of Thailand and [are] being systematically "Siamized."

VNA: LAO ENVOY TO USSR INTRODUCES WHITE BOOK

OW261616 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26 -- "The expansionist foreign policy of the Bangkok ruling circles is the cause of the present tense situation along the Thai-Lao border", said Lao Ambassador to the Soviet Union Khamta Douangthongla at a press conference held in Moscow Tuesday to introduce Laos' white book "The Truth About Thai-Lao Relations".

He said for many years now, the Thai ruling circles have pursued a hostile and aggressive policy toward Laos and Kampuchea, relying on the colonialists and imperialists to implement the policy of pan-Thaism in its relations with those countries." This policy is detrimental to the interests of the Thai people themselves, he said, adding that the Thai authorities are turning to China as a prop for carrying out their schemes of expansion.

"The Lao people", he stressed, "always treasure their independence and freedom, and respect other nations' independence and freedom. For the same reason, they are determined to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, while standing ready to do all they can to restore the good neighbourliness between the two peoples, Lao and Thai, and which has been hurt by the reactionary policy of the Thai ruling circles".

KPL CITES PASASON COMMENTS ON PAN-THAISM POLICY

BK271215 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 27 Sep 84

["PASASON: Thai Troops' Annexation of Lao Territory Is an Implementation of Pan-Thaism" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, September 27 (OANA-KPL) -- PASASON today comments that the premeditated crimes of Thai reactionary circles regarding their troops' occupation of the northwestern Lao hamlets since June are included in their overall policy of annexation vis-a-vis Thailand's neighbors.

Despite the fact that pan-Thaism policy was defeated in 1975 following the Lao people's national democratic revolution, the ultra-rightist ruling circles of Bangkok have not yet discarded their antagonistic intention towards Laos. This can be seen through their all-the-way support to the exiled Lao reactionaries, the psychological warfare efforts to their economic blockade maneuvers against Laos to mention a few. All of these are aimed at weakening the LPDR, points out the paper.

The Thai ruling circles' moves regarding Kampuchea and the other two [countries] of Indochina are of the same antagonistic nature and for the same ambition to fulfill Thailand's "pan-Thaism" policy.

Specifically with Laos, along with Bangkok's pressure in the fields of politics and economics, the ultra-rightist reactionaries of Thailand have resorted to use military means along the two countries' common border, and lately in this regard, Thai occupation of the Lao hamlets in northwestern Sayaboury Province. [sentence as received]

Here, the paper condemns the Thai stubborn attitude in continuing to annex the Lao territory despite the Lao side's claims can be backed with legal, administrative documents and other solid proofs.

The paper concludes that the only reasonable way left for the Thai to do now is to restore the good neighbourly relations between the two peoples. This can be done by the Thai ruling circles putting a stop to all antagonistic moves toward Laos and the rest of Indochinese countries.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

BK261512 Vientiane KPL in English 1030 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 26 (OANA-KPL) -- Khamsouk Saignaseng, member of the party CC, chairman of the Laos-JSSR Friendship Association, yesterday received here the delegation of USSR-Laos Friendship Association, headed by O.M. Kadaski, chairman of the National Vocational Education Institute of Ukraine State the two personality proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. [sentence as received]

K. Saignaseng attached significance to the friendship visit of the said delegation which serves to strengthen the relations of mutual cooperations between the two associations. The said delegation arrived here in the afternoon of September 25.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES GDR COOPERATION DELEGATION

BK261440 Vientiane KPL in English 1027 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 26 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the republic, of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday, received here the visiting delegation of the GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by its President Manfred Flegel who is also vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Souphanouvong in sharing his views highly appreciated the active contribution of the GDR delegates at the recent 6th session of the said Laos-GDR committees for cooperation thus significantly strengthens the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the GDR for the interests of the two peoples and the socialist community. The Lao president also expressed deep gratitude to the party, government and people of the GDR for their constant support accorded to the Lao revolutionary tasks. The regional and world tension stirred up by the imperialists and other reactionary forces were also raised during the meeting.

Delegation Departs

BK271219 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 27 (KPL) -- A GDR delegation of the Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation headed by its president Manfred Flegel, who is vice -- chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of Audit Court, left here yesterday.

The delegation attended the 6th session of the two countries Committees for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Vientiane.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, president of the respective Lao cooperation committee, and other high ranking officials. Dieter Doering, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the GDR to Laos, was also present at the airport.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT TRAINING COURSE OPENING

BK240712 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 September 1984, the board of directors of the Political Training School attached to the Education Ministry opened the fifth training course on Marxism-Leninism for teachers and educational cadres. Attending the opening ceremony as guests of honor were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, directors of departments attached to the ministry, and many other guests.

During the ceremony, the chief of the school's board of directors reported on the training course. He said: The fifth Marxism-Leninism training course is being attended by 58 representatives, including five women, who are teachers and educational cadres from various schools, offices, and departments attached to the Education Ministry from all provinces throughout the country.

This training course will last 3 and 1/2 months, during which the teachers and cadres will together study the three component parts of Marxism-Leninism: Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism. They will also study documents on the management of socialist economy and many other documents on the line and policies of the party and state.

On this occasion, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit took the floor to deliver a speech to the teachers and cadres. First and foremost, he expressed pleasure over and hailed the decision of the representatives to overcome various difficulties to attend the training course. He then talked in a friendly atmosphere with the representatives attending the training. He noted the significance of the study of Marxism-Leninism, saying it takes a great role in guiding the representatives to follow a progressive path and that it contributes to educating, training, and building people into new, socialist people. Phoumi Vongvichit also profoundly explained the details and significance of each part of Marxist-Leninist theory to the representatives in order to help them profoundly understand and correctly apply it to their responsible tasks.

CHANGES IN PRODUCTION RELATIONS DISCUSSED

BK270555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Editorial: "Positively Transform Feudalist and Capitalist Production Relations"]

[Text] Our country must build everything, from production forces to production relations, from the infrastructure to the superstructure. Our state and the entire proletarian dictatorship system are responsible for transforming all basic economic foundations, the entire society, and all the people left over by history and even the working class which is leading the new revolution, with a view to building new economic bases, a new society, and new, socialist men.

As a matter of fact, transformation is, first of all, intended for the private economic sector, which is dominated by the capitalist class -- the traders and businessmen having connections with local and foreign capitalists. This is to enable them to gradually make a living in line with the socialist economic policy of the party and state. Regarding agricultural and handicraft production, we must embark on the path of reorganizing production; redistributing labor; engaging in intensive farming, developing agricultural work in all respects; expanding various branches of occupation; introducing science, technology, and new management mechanisms to production in order to increase work efficiency; exploiting rice potentials available in the country; and producing goods to serve the people's daily living and national construction.

In the past many localities have set up buying and selling cooperatives and signed bilateral agreements [with the producers], thus enabling the peasants and small producers to understand the need to reorganize production, apply technology in production, produce goods in accordance with state plans, and maintain close relations with the state economy.

The true objective of the revolution in production relations in our country is to gradually build new production relations, including ownership, management, distribution, and consumption relations, in order to open the way for the development of production forces. The main issue is to know how to ensure high quality and efficiency in production. Once we have established a collective way of making a living and state enterprises, we must ensure that collective production and collective business completely surpass private production and that attention is paid to the actual income of workers. Nevertheless, this should not be carried out hastily. In transferring the main production means to cooperatives, it is necessary to carefully consider what is essential to economic development, such as in modifying ricefields or plantations, building irrigation projects, and in employing new technology. The projects that cannot be fulfilled by a cooperative should be privately handled by cooperative members. For example, it would be better if cooperative members are allowed to grow fruit trees and vegetables, raise domestic animals, and carry out other subsidiary occupations. By so doing, they would take responsibility for the quality of their products and economic efficiency. This would be better than working hastily or backbreakingly with no efficiency.

The transformation of feudalism and capitalist production relations in our country is not a big issue. We will not hasten to dissolve or transfer private enterprises to state ownership, except for the national properties which were managed by the United States and its puppets and later taken over by the state during the period of power seizure. The most important issue is that we must know how to make use of their beneficial aspects and that we must prevent them from exploiting the people and expanding capitalism. We must gradually check their relations with the peasants, handicraftsmen, and those engaging in other free businesses. We must now allow them to control and confuse markets and sabotage the implementation of our socialist economic policy. This is to gradually enable these private entrepreneurs to make a living legitimately and truly in accordance with the policy of building a socialist economy.

45 LAO FLEE INTO NONG KHAI PROVINCE 24 SEP

BK270949 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Nine families of Laotians numbering 45 people fled from their communist country to Thailand's Nong Khai border province in five small row boats on Monday and asked for refuge in Thailand.

The Laotians, who were living on an islet in the middle of the Mekong River, landed their boats in (Ban Phuak) of Muang District. They were taken by the police to an auditorium in the provincial town for temporary custody. Under normal procedures, new refugees are sent to a holding center in Na Pho village of Nakhon Phanom Province for repatriation. Mr (Samphan Thongchana), 1 of the 45 Laotians, reportedly said that they were pressured into leaving their homes on the islet by Laotian troops who wanted to use the land for military purposes.

It was also reported that there were now 162 Laotians temporarily lodged at the auditorium in the provincial town. Among them were several youths who reportedly said that they fled to Thailand because they wanted to escape forced military conscription in Laos.

POLICE CLASH WITH 'ARMED GROUP' IN PRACHIN BURI

BK271046 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] A report from Prachin Buri Province said that a group of approximately 15 unidentified armed persons recently intruded about 3 km into Thai territory at Ban Nong Mang of Tambon Nong Waeng in Taphraya District, Prachin Buri Province. At that time, Police Second Lieutenant Sombun Lopun, leader of Border Patrol Police Platoon 201, was carrying out a patrol mission together with 30 village defense volunteers around the perimeter of the village. While on patrol, they spotted some unusual movement at a point about 500 meters in front of them. They hid until the moving elements came within about 100 meters of them. When Police 2nd Lt Sombun ordered the unidentified persons to halt for a search, they refused to comply but fled into the jungle and fired on the authorities. A clash then ensued for about an hour. However, the authorities dared not pursue the intruders after the clash because the jungle was very deep and dark. They waited until daybreak.

At 0700 on 14 September, the authorities moved into the area where the clash had occurred. They found a wounded Cambodian woman of Chinese descent, who was between 25 and 30 years of age. Some blood stains were also found in the area. It was believed that some unidentified persons might have been wounded and dragged away because a long track was also found in the area. The wounded woman was later sent to the Khao I-Dang illegal immigrant detention center's field hospital for treatment. The center is operated by Special Task Force Unit 80, staffed with a group of rangers.

The armed group was believed to have crossed into Thai territory on several occasions to harass local villagers in Ban Thap Siam and Ban Nong Mang. Some villagers traveling along the road in their own cars, such as pickup trucks, were fired on by the armed intruders. Some of them were also robbed and wounded while their cars were damaged, including those of military officers. Police and soldiers carrying out patrol duty along the border in Ban Nong Samet near Ban Nong Mang were also frequently attacked and wounded by this armed group.

FORMER PREMIER ON ASEAN ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA TALKS

BK270430 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] ASEAN must be open to proposals from Hanoi to solve the Kampuchean problem and restore peace to the region, former prime minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday.

Speaking on his return from a tour of ASEAN countries as head of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Gen Kriangsak said talks between ASEAN and Vietnam to settle the Kampuchean conflict should not be hampered by preconditions. "Imposing preconditions before a dialogue will be damaging for us. The war (in Kampuchea) may go on for the next 10 or 20 years and the Khmer race will become extinct. In that case, others will be happy," he said.

The former premier welcomed Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statement that Hanoi was ready to discuss Kampuchea unconditionally with ASEAN on an equal basis. Speaking in Tokyo this month, Mr Thach said Hanoi was ready to allow a group of neutral nations to keep the peace in Kampuchea. He said Vietnam would accept Japan's neutral stand and did not side with ASEAN. The Vietnamese minister also said Hanoi was willing to discuss Kampuchea with ASEAN without preconditions.

"If he (Thach) said so, it will be good," said Gen Kriangsak. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Malaysian counterpart Tenku Ahmad Rithauddeen will see Mr. Thach at the United Nations to clarify the extent of Hanoi's flexibility. "If we close ourselves to a proposition which will bring about peace in the region, it will mean we don't want peace," he said.

The general took the view that ASEAN's precondition calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and self-determination for the Khmer people was unnecessary since it had already been spelled out in UN resolutions on Kampuchea since 1979.

During his tour, Gen Kriangsak was told by ASEAN heads of state that the road to a peaceful settlement was by no means closed. "Every country wants peace in the region but Kampuchea stands as an obstacle to the restoration of peace," he said, calling on ASEAN and Vietnam to discuss Kampuchea. ASEAN, he said, remained a coherent force even though there was some internal conflict. Urging the two sides to set aside mistrust and stubbornness, he said he would like to meet Mr. Thach if the opportunity arose.

The Vietnamese foreign minister, is due to arrive here tomorrow for an official visit and has already requested talks with Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun. Mr Phichai said yesterday Vietnam had become more flexible in its attitude to Kampuchea, but the key issue remained a Vietnamese withdrawal. He said an international peace-keeping force could be sent to Kampuchea after a Vietnamese withdrawal to supervise general elections. The deputy premier said he would also press Mr Thach for the release of more than 500 Thai fishermen jailed in Vietnam, but Hanoi says it is only holding 293.

ASA SARASIN TO VISIT INDIA, USSR, FRANCE, UK

BK280739 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin will leave for a four-nation tour to India, the Soviet Union, France, and Britain on Sunday. Foreign Ministry sources said an arrangement has been made for the permanent secretary to meet and confer with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is also responsible for foreign affairs.

Mr Asa will then proceed to Moscow on 2 October for a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union as a guest of Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa. He will also meet Chief of the South East Asia Department Anatoliy Zaytsev.

The permanent secretary will also visit France and Britain from 4 to 10 October as part of the campaign to garner support for Thailand's bid for a seat at the United Nations Security Council.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

JN280935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Sep (INA) -- Iraq and Thailand signed an agreement for cooperation and trade exchange here today. The agreement was signed on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, and on the Thai side by the deputy minister of trade.

Hasan 'Ali arrived in Bangkok from Jakarta on an official visit in response to an invitation from the Thai Government. The Iraqi minister held talks today with the Thai deputy prime minister on bilateral relations and the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Iraqi minister also held talks today with (Koson Krairoek), Thai minister of trade, on the same topics.

PRIME MINISTER PREM RETURNS TO WORK 27 SEP

BK280208 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon returned to work at Government House yesterday. Wearing a navy blue silk royal suit, Gen Prem arrived in his Cadillac at around 9 am but refused to talk to reporters. Officials at the Government House were informed only about 10 minutes in advance of the premier's arrival for work. There was a scurry among officials to prepare for his arrival. Gen Prem returned to Bangkok Wednesday morning after a medical check-up in the U.S. and a few days of rest in Paris.

The smiling premier immediately went to his second floor office. Gen Prem was given a temporary office on the ground floor when he was sick before leaving for the medical check-up. The premier left Government House at about 10:40 am for his Sisao residence.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S UN ADDRESS

BK271430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN 26 September commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "Hawk in Dove's Plumes"]

[Text] On 24 September 1984, U.S. President Reagan delivered at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly an address full of demagogic rhetoric. In a speech that has been highly extolled by the propaganda mouthpieces in Washington as an address with a conciliatory tone and an optimistic look toward the future -- according to VOA on 25 September 1984 -- Reagan dealt at length with U.S. foreign policy and touched on several big issues, such as war, peace, disarmament, and the situation in hot spots in the world. This is indeed hypocrisy at its extreme. While the United States is frenziedly upgrading the arms race to the highest level in a plot to bring mankind to the brink of an extremely dangerous nuclear war, Reagan shamelessly claimed at the United Nations that the United States is making efforts to bring peace to the world.

The American people and the peoples of the world have severely condemned the United States' brazen act of carrying out its plan to deploy 572 new intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, its scheme to use the talks on nuclear disarmament as a screen to cover up Washington's dangerous arms race, and the Reagan administration's stubborn and crafty attitude that have brought the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles and strategic weapons as well as other talks on disarmament into an impasse. To deceive and soothe public opinion and to evade responsibility in this issue, Mr Reagan lamely talked in his 24 September address about the need to begin discussions at a high level between the United States and the Soviet Union. He urged in general that it is necessary to adopt a new format for negotiations on arms control so that discussions will be continued even if some negotiations are suspended for a period of time. Nevertheless, how can serious talks be possible when the White House and the Pentagon have pulled a fait-accompli and stubbornly continued the deployment of a series of new Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe in a bid to tip the existing nuclear equilibrium in that area in favor of the United States in realization of their scheme to negotiate from a position of strength?

While the United States itself is causing a total impasse to the current talks on disarmament and posing serious threats to the peace and security of nations, the master of the White House, in a phony display of goodwill for peace, spoke of the necessity of finding the means for lessening and ultimately eliminating threats and the use of force in settling international conflict. The type of peace Mr Reagan talked about at the United Nations is merely false peace -- a verbally professed peace not backed by deeds -- and it cannot cover up the Washington administration's efforts to intensify the arms race, modernize its Armed Forces and produce the triad of strategic weapons, or its scheme to bring war to the stars.

Meanwhile, Reagan tried to evade the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union as presented by Comrade Chernenko.

Concerning regional issues, Reagan, with his hypocritical attitude, tried to paint the picture of the United States as a messenger of peace while Washington, with its adventurous, warlike, militarist policy, is the very one responsible for causing tension and conflict in many areas in the world, thus seriously endangering the peace and security of nations. He talked about ending the Lebanese nightmare, saying that the United States feels itself responsible for participating in the forum for peace in the Middle East, while Washington itself is supplying Tel Aviv with dollars and weapons and turning on the green light for the latter to send its troops to invade and maintain its occupation of Lebanon in a scheme to destroy the Palestinian resistance forces and the patriotic and progressive forces in Lebanon, causing much bloodshed.

Is it not true that Reagan himself affirmed at the Republican Party Convention late in August 1984 that we will never sell out cheaply one of our closest friendly countries, namely, the State of Israel?

In his 24 September address, he totally ignored the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the aim of bringing about lasting peace and stability to this hot spot.

Reagan boasted of the United States' support for diplomatic measures aimed at restoring peace and security in Central America and blatantly slandered the revolutionary Nicaraguan state, calling it militarist, while U.S. dollars, weapons, advisers, and CIA personnel have been helping the lackey dictatorial and militarist regimes in El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras bloodily repress the people and oppose Nicaragua and revolutionary and patriotic forces in the region, thus aggravating the situation there.

Regarding Asia, Reagan spoke of support for South Korea's solution to the unification of Korea and of the need to find a diplomatic solution to the so-called Afghanistan issue while the United States itself is directing the Chon Tu-hwan clique to turn South Korea into a gigantic military base, strengthening the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance and the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing political alliance, carrying out its strategy for Asia and the Pacific, using South Korea as a springboard of aggression to oppose the DPRK and the Soviet Union from the southeast, and colluding with the Beijing reactionaries, Pakistan, and its henchmen in waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Reagan's deceptive words about peace and stability in Southeast Asia were laid bare when he reaffirmed the dark design to collude with Beijing and ASEAN in opposing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the organization of elections in Kampuchea under UN supervision in an attempt to help Pol Pot and his associates return and reimpose their rule on the Kampuchean people. Naturally, while dealing with Asia, Reagan did not forget to stress the need to improve relations with Beijing in a plot to use the China card against the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, and peace and independence of nations.

The deceptive professions by Reagan in his 24 September address at the United Nations are aimed first aimed soothing the world's peoples who are severely condemning Washington's dangerous arms race; second at tricking the American voters into supporting in the forthcoming presidential elections and at the same time, coping with the harsh criticisms from his opponent of the Democratic Party; and third applying pressure on and casting responsibility on the Soviet Union for the deadlock he himself caused in the talks on disarmament. Reagan's address, though full of rhetoric about goodwill for peace, cannot conceal the stark contradiction between words and deeds of the Washington authorities; nor can it hide the fact that the makers of the U.S. foreign policy are obviously intent on aggravating world tension in a dangerous manner.

The wicked schemes and acts of the Reagan administration are exactly the opposite of the responsible attitude of goodwill of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, which always do the best for the sake of peace and the security of nations. As Comrade Chernenko has stressed, in the lofty interests of the Soviet Union as well as of all nations in the world, the Soviet Union is totally prepared to hold a dialogue and to embark on honest and serious negotiations aimed at seeking agreements which take into account the security of all countries and all nations. All attempts of the United States to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union are only illusionary. The Reagan administration's deceptive professions can fool no one.

The peoples of various countries -- upholding their vigilance, strengthening their solidarity, and relying on the combined strength of the three revolutionary currents -- are totally capable of checking, repelling, and defeating step by step the dangerous warlike plans of the U.S. imperialists and to defend the peace and security of nations firmly.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR 'POL POT CLIQUE' DENOUNCED

BK270808 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] According to foreign sources, after a long period of secret assistance to the Pol Pot genocidal clique opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people, the U.S. Administration has blatantly showed its support for this genocidal clique. In New York on 24 September, President Reagan met with Sihanouk and Son Sann, representatives of the Pol Pot clique and promised them that the U.S. Administration is ready to support their activities against the Heng Samrin regime.

NHAN DAN HAILS LE DUAN'S VISIT TO INDIA

'New Dimensions in Friendship'

BK270349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 27 September]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN carries a sketch by its special correspondent under the headline: "New Dimensions of a Friendship" on General Secretary Le Duan's official friendly visit to the Republic of India.

The sketch said in part: Friendship is the treasure of each person and each nation. Vietnamese-Indian friendship is looking forward to the immediate and distant future. The revolution is an advance. The future belongs to the struggle for freedom and the right to live and to friendship that builds the fine objectives of the era.

It is rightly so; the gust of wind of the era has brought us together, making us cordial friends. Genius Lenin once said: The proletarian revolution combined with the liberating revolution of the present era is inevitable and constitutes the strength of an inevitable victory. The socialist countries closely and finely united with the nationalist countries present a fine characteristic of the new era. Hanoi and New Delhi are located nearly on the same parallel. Their common fate and responsibility has attached the two countries to each other. This statement by Comrade Le Duan, which was welcomed and supported by our friends, will certainly resound for a long time to come.

This era is the era for all nations to surge forward and become masters. In the Pacific and Indian Oceans, each country must be its own master. All the nations must work together to master the Pacific and Indian Oceans and prevent the imperialists and reactionaries from penetrating and harassing the area.

The future calls for the cultivation of friendship between the two nations rich in talents, energy, and creativity. A fine and shining prospect is on the path ahead! Deeply fond of nations, India has always nurtured far-reaching thinking about the fate of mankind through reliance on one another among nations, which means self-reliance.

This was a fruitful trip shining with friendship and confidence. General Secretary Le Duan's official friendly visit to the Republic of India has been a fine success. This is an important political event in the relations between the SRV and the Republic of India and in the international arena.

'Bright Prospects' of Ties

BK271144 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN 27 September editorial: "The Extremely Bright Prospects of Vietnamese-Indian Relations."]

[Text] The official friendship visit of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV, to the Republic of India at the invitation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has successfully concluded. Together with the Indian people, our people enthusiastically and warmly greet the brilliant success of this historic visit.

The state leaders, representatives of various political parties and mass organizations, the press, and the people of India accorded the comrade general secretary an extremely warm, grand welcome, extolled President Ho Chi Minh and our people in the most complementary terms, and highly appreciated Comrade Le Duan's eminent role in the Vietnamese revolution. The talks between Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and Prime Minister Gandhi took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding, and mutual trust, bringing into relief the profound similarities between the two countries in their national construction and defense, for the noble objective of the Nonaligned Movement, for peace, independence, freedom, and the happiness of their peoples.

The identity of views of the two sides on many issues of bilateral cooperation and on international and regional issues contributes to strengthening the close solidarity which has existed between our two nations for several centuries and strongly encourages the two peoples to strive for greater successes in their national construction and defense and to make important contributions to the common struggle of the Nationaligned Movement and of the democratic and progressive forces in the interest of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

With the visit of Comrade Le Duan, the pure, exemplary political solidarity and the friendly, cooperative ties between Vietnam and India, which were painstakingly cultivated and fostered by President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, have made a new step forward of paramount significance. On this occasion, Comrade Le Duan, on behalf of our people, expressed profound gratitude to the people and Government of India for their heartfelt support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's two wars of liberation in the past as well as to their present national construction and defense and to the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese peoples. Our people greatly admire the great achievements in all fields, particularly the rapid economic, scientific, and technological progress recorded by India since it regained national independence,

The Indian Governemnt and people welcome the SRV's consistent foreign policy, that is, the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation with all countries, first of all with its neighbors. The Indian Government and people are resolved to further enhance their cooperative relations with the SRV in culture, economy, science and technology.

Comrade Le Duan's visit has created steadier bases for the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India and has further highlighted the similarities and agreement between the two countries. Vietnam and India have similar objectives in national construction and defense, share the same concern over international and regional issues, and have completely identical views on the direction, measures, and great potentials for further strengthening and developing the multifaceted cooperative relations between the two countries.

The brilliant success of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's visit to the Republic of India is a step forward of utmost importance and great significance in the development of the Vietnamese-Indian friendship and cooperation. This is an important political event strongly encouraging the two peoples in their noble cause and giving new dimensions, and new spirit, and new prospects for the already pure and fine relations between Vietnam and India, in the interest of the independence, freedom, and happiness of the two peoples, and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the rest of the world.

PRAVDA CITED PRAISING LE DUAN'S VISIT TO INDIA

OW280751 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- The successful friendship visit to India by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Le Duan was hailed by the Soviet Paper PRAVDA on Sept. 26 as "an important milestone in the traditional friendly relationship between Vietnam and India".

The paper noted that the common concern of the two sides about a durable peace in the region made it possible for them to concentrate efforts on economic construction and development.

PRAVDA further noted that the questions of peace, security and non-interference into the internal affairs of Southeast Asia featured prominently in the New Delhi talks as Le Duan pointed out, Vietnam and India share the common view in many crucial questions regarding the preservation of peace and prevention of war. The two sides showed special concern over the issues regarding the imperialists and neo-colonialists' schemes to undermine the solidarity and sovereignty of developing countries and the non-aligned movement, PRAVDA said.

It also noted that both Vietnam and India laid stress on the major role played by India in the Non-aligned Movement and the role of Vietnam in the struggle for peace, detente and common security in the region. The constructive efforts of the two countries are even more significant, at the present juncture when the imperialist, militarist and expansionist forces are seeking every way to increase international tension, fan up hotbeds of conflict; and to set up, especially in Asia, military blocs of the N.A.T.O. type, PRAVDA stressed.

The paper recalled that both sides voiced support for making the Indian Ocean a region of peace, establishing good neighbourly relations among countries in the region on the basis of equality and mutual respect. "Le Duan's visit to India and his talks there have eloquently demonstrated that the foreign policy of Vietnam and India and the cooperation between the two countries is an important stabilizing factor in international affairs contributing to improving the situation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world," PRAVDA concluded.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES UNICEF OFFICIAL 22 SEP

OW271726 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 27 -- Ahmed Mustafa Ali director for East Asia and Pakistan of the UNICEF, left Vietnam today, concluding a nine-day visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

While here, he had working sessions with the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, the State Planning Commission, the Foreign Ministry, the Central Committee for reception of foreign aid, the Ministries of Public Health and Education, the State Commission for Science and Technology, the Mother and Child Care Commission, and the Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs Ministry.

He visited several medical, nutrition, and educational establishments, and kindergartens built with UNICEF assistance in Hanoi and Ha Nam Ninh Province with a view to studying Vietnam's realities and accelerating UNICEF's activities and the use of UNICEF aid in Vietnam's child care, education and health services.

On Sept 22, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong warmly received him, who also made a tour of Ho Chi Minh City and Long An Province. [sentence as received]

CU HUY CAN APPOINTED MINISTER OF CULTURE, ARTS

BK271450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] On 26-27 September 1984, the Council of State held a regular session under Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the session was Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State discussed and decided on a number of issues concerning legislative and adjudicatory work of the Supreme People's Court.
2. The Council of State heard reports and made suggestions on the prevention and treatment of diseases for the people, on the production and distribution of medicines, and on the combination of modern medicine and pharmacology with traditional and national medicine and pharmacology.
3. At the request of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decided to appoint Comrade Cu Huy Can to the post of minister in charge of culture and arts to the Council of Ministers' Office.
4. The Council of State decided to nominate a number of procurators to the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

LEADERS ATTEND WRITER'S FUNERAL CEREMONY

OW271744 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 27 -- The funeral ceremony of famous Vietnamese writer Prof. Dang Thai Mai was solemnly held here today.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other high-ranking officials of the party, the state and the Fatherland Front laid their wreaths and paid homage to Prof Dang Thai Mai.

Representatives of the embassies of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, and other countries; paid floral tribute to the late professor. Nearly 120 delegations from various ministries, branches, public offices, mass organizations, and political parties paid tribute to the professor and attended his funeral ceremony.

A delegation of Nghe Tinh, the professor's home province, and a delegation of Thanh Hoa Province, where the professor was former chairman of the Administrative Resistance Committee, also paid tribute to the late professor.

At the funeral ceremony, Prof. Ho Ton Trinh, deputy head of the Vietnam Institute of Literature, read the late professor's biography.

In his funeral oration, Cu Huy Can, president of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Writers and Artists Union and head of the funeral commission, expressed profound grief over the death of Dang Thai Mai, who, he said, was a revolutionary veteran writer, a noted literary researcher and critic, a revolutionary journalist, a talented socio-political activist, a teacher who had devotedly served many generations of students, and an outstanding cultural activist. Prof. Dang Thai Mai's coffin was buried at Mai Dich Cemetery on Hanoi western outskirts.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ADDRESSES PARTY SCHOOL CEREMONY

BK270601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] On 25 September in Hanoi, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School held a solemn ceremony to mark its 35th founding anniversary. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and head of the party Central Committee Organization Department; and Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee. Also present were many members of the party Central Committee, representatives of various organs and sectors at the central level and in localities, and a large number of lecturers, teachers, personnel, managerial cadres, and students of the school.

With emotion, the participants recalled the highly meritorious services of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, the man who laid the foundation for the building of the school and the man who, on several occasions, visited and gave it instructions on teaching, research, and development orientations.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc higher party school, read a report pointing out the school's history, current situation, and guidelines and tasks for the days ahead.

On behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam warmly commended the school for its achievements over the past 35 years and urged its cadres and students to pay greater attention to linking their teaching, research, and academic activities with realities aimed at solving specific problems of the Vietnamese revolution. He also pointed to the need for the school to pay attention to training its cadres, improving their knowledge of the party, and intensively organizing short-term refresher or in-service courses to meet the needs arising from cadres' theoretical and political education.

Commenting on scientific research work, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam said: The school must concentrate on concretizing the party's lines, especially the basic standpoints on economic management of the sixth party Central Committee plenum, while improving the quality of the teaching staff and making them an exemplary group in teaching, research, and leading a moderate lifestyle, paying special attention to the daily life of teachers, cadres, and students. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam urged the school to strive to strengthen party organization, consolidate party committees and chapter committees, train and educate the contingent of party cadres and members, and build a firm and strong school worthy of being the party school named after esteemed President Ho Chi Minh.

On this occasion, Comrade Hoang Tung delivered a speech pointing out tasks and orientations of the school. He urged the school to strive to enhance the quality of teaching and studying.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

OW251542 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25 -- From 1976 to 1984, nearly 300,000 persons from the plains came to settle in the central highlands. In the same period, more than 500,000 people of ethnic minorities in the region have also broken their age-old migratory life and settled for sedentary farming 45 per cent of the cultivated land and more than 50 per cent of the work force have joined collective farming to grow wet rice and industrial crops.

The age-old food shortage has ended, and the average of food per head of population has reached 300 kilos, and even more than 500 kilos at some places. Besides food, the farmers have planted assorted beans, groundnut, sesame and coffee for home consumption and export.

The central highlands has two universities, 30 colleges and many vocational schools for children of ethnic minorities. Many research centres especially experimental centres for agriculture and forestry have been built.

Resident party membership has increased to 6,000 which, added to party members coming from other places represents 160 percent over the figure in 1975.

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

BK251319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN 24 September editorial: "Implementing the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum, Developing the Strengths of Small Industry and Handicrafts"]

[Text] Small industrial and handicrafts production is developing fairly satisfactorily with many noteworthy achievements. A gigantic production network of the small industrial and handicraft sector has been established from urban to rural areas, creating conditions for more than 1.6 million laborers to engage in various handicraft trades and professions.

The value of output of this economic sector represents 51 percent of that of industry in general and 71 percent of that of local industry. As many as 90 districts have attained a value of output of more than 10 million dong, some 17 provinces and cities have attained a value of output of 100 million dong or more, and nearly 50 cooperatives have attained a value of output of more than 3 million dong. Despite numerous difficulties in the country's economy, the average rate of growth of small industrial and handicraft production during the past 4 years has increased by 14.35 percent, with that in southern provinces increasing faster, by 23 percent.

These initial successes have, however, testified to the great and latent potential of small industry and handicrafts, and affirmed that this economic sector is an important component of the socialist economy.

We must develop the strengths of small industry and handicrafts aimed at most satisfactorily exploiting our potential in land, manpower, and various trades and professions to help meet the needs arising from consumption and production and create initial accumulated capital for the industrialization of the country. This is not only an immediate demand, but also a duty of strategic significance in the process of advancing the country from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. To achieve this, it is necessary to solve a series of issues uniformly from development orientation and production organization to the modification and improvement of the management mechanism.

In light of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to focus attention on and to stay close to various establishments to listen scrupulously to and study their views and, on that basis, formulate the new policies and systems. This is a good method, which can bring about substantial results and encourage small industrial and handicraft production to develop.

Changing planning and managerial work is a decisive condition for the development of small industry and handicrafts. In this economic sector in general, the state should use various active forms of economic and labor contracts in order to control all essential commodities. The state can enforce policies and laws to formulate plans directly for the production of important goods that are necessary for national defense and export. The state, however, must ensure all major production conditions for various establishments.

Along with rearranging production, planning trade sectors, and transforming and strengthening socialist production relations, we should promptly perfect the system of policies toward small industry and handicrafts to suit the present situation of production and life. They are the policies on taxation, investment, credits, technical equipment, cadre training, prices, supply of materials, consumption of products, distribution, social security, supply of food and food products, and remuneration of skilled people.

Only by firmly grasping the socialist economic laws, remaining alert, and profoundly understanding and controlling the real situation of production and life in the primary establishments of small industry and handicrafts, can we formulate correct policies for an acceptable life and promote the development of production in the right direction.

The principles to be thoroughly understood in policies are to encourage the exploitation of all existing capacity, to place the collective economy in a privileged position, to stimulate the development of family-based handicrafts, to guide production and business in meeting the state plan objectives, to regulate income, to ensure that the principle of distribution according to labor is carried out justly and rationally to encourage the development of abilities and, at the same time, to guarantee the inherent dynamism and alertness of small industry and handicrafts in the social market so as to meet the diversified consumption demands of the laboring people. We must overcome the way of doing sloppy work by running after quantity and shortchanging materials, and by not observing the signed economic and technical contracts.

Policies require that we develop the strength of public ownership over the means of production, most satisfactorily exploit the initial capabilities of the economy, connect small industry and handicrafts with agriculture and industry, expand production in all trade sectors for all types of goods, consumer and export goods, and exploit all sources of raw materials, especially local raw materials.

All local primary production establishments in districts, precincts, towns, and cities should correctly evaluate their existing capacity and latent potentials, actively overcome difficulties, satisfactorily determine and implement production plans, and turn out many products and commodities. They must flexibly apply all forms of organization from individual handicrafts, family-based jobs, and production teams to cooperatives, joint production enterprises, economic integration, and all forms of cottage industry and cooperation with foreign countries in order to firmly maintain and develop production.

Developing the strengths of small industry and handicrafts is a duty of socioeconomic and political significance. This is also one of the guidelines for developing the economy from small to large scale socialist production.

EFFORTS TO COPE WITH FLOODING CONTINUE

Long An Province Acts

OW221459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Long An Province has been using 90 boats, launches, barges, and trucks to ferry all the people and their property and state property from flooded areas to safety. It has started receiving 1,000 launches donated by Song Be and Dong Nai Provinces to the flood-stricken compatriots in the Dong Thap Muoi area.

Youth forces, coordinating their activities with Army and public security units, have built makeshift shelters for people coming from flood-stricken areas. They have conducted patrols, mounted guard, maintained public order and security, and rescued flood-stricken people. The aquatic product sector has sent to the flood-stricken areas thousands of tons of fishing nets and other fishing equipment for use during the flooding and in the flood aftermath. Production installations have been securing more seeds and fertilizers for post-flood production.

An Giang Moves Paddy

BK231419 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] By coordinating with Phu Tan, Phu Chau, Cho Moi, and Chau Phu Districts in mobilizing the means of transportation, in 6 days the An Giang provincial communications and transportation sector has been able to move 23,000 metric tons of paddy from low-lying or flooded localities to various storage centers. All districts and cities in the provinces have set up steering committees for grain transportation. Together with various villages and hamlets, they have also worked out specific plans for mobilizing all existing means of transportation to move paddy from warehouses in low-lying areas, that could be affected by floods, to various economic centers and rice mills.

The provincial communications and transportation has mobilized 27 metric tons of transport equipment to help move paddy from various major ware houses that are threatened by floods. In the recent past, the sector also moved 11,900 metric tons of rice and 1,850 metric tons of paddy to various storage centers, fulfilling 50 percent of the plan set for the summer-fall crop season.

Leaders Send Relief

OW241007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] An Giang's Provincial and district leaders have made inspection tours to assess the flash flood-flood situation and try to get the correct numbers of people encountering difficulties in the remote and watershed areas. They have organized relief missions and provided capital and means to help those people restore production and stabilize their livelihood.

The food, trade, and public health sectors have sent rice, medicines, and essential commodities to help the victims stabilize their livelihood. Tri Ton District has provided the flood victims with 260 launches for their fishing during the flooding. Provincial authorities have instructed those areas where conditions permit to secure more seeds for short-term rice and secondary crops, fertilizer, and fuel, so as to be able to start recultivation as the water recedes and, especially, to plant the winter-spring rice at an early date and within the growing season.

Official on Flood Control

OW211001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Voice of Vietnam correspondent's interview with Nguyen Hoang Trach, director of the Nghe Tinh provincial water conservancy service and vice chairman of the Nghe Tinh typhoon and flood control committee -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Comrade director, would you please tell us what the Nghe Tinh provincial water conservancy sector has done to support the summer-fall and 10th month rice production?

[Nguyen] Last October [as heard] alone, Nghe Tinh was repeatedly ravaged by three typhoons, and flooding. Prolonged torrential rains caused waterlogging on ricefields. Waters rushing from watershed areas seriously affected the 10th-month rice in the province's middle and southern parts. Many agricultural irrigation systems, large and small, notably the canal and sea dike systems, were seriously ravaged.

In the wake of each typhoon and flooding, we hurriedly created conditions to help production installations and localities devote their efforts to repairing the dike-dam-canal systems and liaison-base projects. After 2 months of strenuous efforts, water conservancy activities were back to normal, providing good support for the 1983-84 winter-spring rice cultivation.

Thanks to better preparations for repairing and maintaining the water conservancy system. Better and steadier power supplies by the central level; further improvement in the exploitation management system which provided better organization of division of labor and management decentralization among the provincial, district, and grassroots levels; further intensification of ideopolitical education for the forces managing agricultural irrigation work; and the application of a number of encouraging policies, including material incentives, for agricultural irrigation corporations, groups, and stations, throughout the 1983-84 winter-spring crop, despite the weather vagaries -- prolonged cold spells and drought -- water was available for the rice plants in all their stages of development. Furthermore, better results were also due to other agricultural factors such as new rice strains, fertilizer, and insect control. As a result, we achieved a winter-spring rice crop with yields higher than in previous years.

Developing the achievements registered in the winter-spring crop, our entire water conservancy sector is highly determined to provide better support for the summer-fall and fall rice production, in order to achieve greater success.

While the typhoon-flood season is now in full swing in our province, over the past few days a hot west wind and sunny weather have been ravaging our blossoming rice. Water conservancy projects have been used to full capacity to combat drought. However, along with controlling drought, we must also make urgent preparations to cope with unexpected waterlogging and flooding. We are constantly faced with a combat task. We must duly concern ourselves with combating drought, waterlogging, and flooding, in order to support the summer-fall and 10th-month rice production.

[Correspondent] Comrade, we understand that the central provinces are now bearing the brunt of the ravage in the current typhoon and flood season. Please tell us how Nghe Tinh Province has promoted its flood and typhoon control tasks.

[Nguyen] Our Nghe Tinh Province is well aware of the fact that it is prone to flood and typhoon ravage. Therefore, since the beginning of the year leadership over the typhoon and flood control tasks has been linked to that over the tasks in socioeconomic development. Over the past several years, we have invariably been affected by typhoons and floods. In 1982, typhoons caused the greatest ravage in the central part of the province; in 1983, typhoons and flood directly affected its central and southern parts. Therefore, our foremost task is to review and assess the work we have been able to accomplish, as well as the work we failed to accomplish, in typhoon and flood control over the past several years. This is to minimize the typhoon and flood ravage. Toward this end, precautionary measures have been given the most attention.

Our province has created control groups to check the implementation of flood and typhoon projects, and additional guidance has been provided. In providing guidance, we have also concerned ourselves with manifestations of subjectivism and lack of vigilance. Realizing the seriousness of the typhoon and flood control tasks in our province, we have tried our best to do what we can in the current rainy and typhoon season. With the sense of a sector's responsibility in typhoon and flood control, with the concern of the Water Conservancy Ministry and the Central Typhoon and Flood Control Committee, and with the close guidance of the provincial party committee and People's Committee, our entire water conservancy sector, along with other sectors and localities, has made many strenuous efforts. In our current, all-important, fast-paced activities, we are devoting our efforts to combating drought while speedily perfecting our anti-flashflood projects, so as to effectively cope with unexpected natural calamities and minimize the losses and destruction in terms of people's lives, property, and material resources.

[Correspondent] Thank you, comrade.

HA TUYEN CONCENTRATES ON COMBAT, PRODUCTION

BK210303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Ha Tuyen Province is concentrating on the development of grain production and afforestation while combining its economy with national defense. The movement for intensive cultivation of high-yield rice in the province, which was initiated in the pilot district of Yen Son, has now expanded to almost all other districts.

Typical of this movement is the Bach Bich cooperative in Yen Son District. Despite the fact that it has constantly had to cope with the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, being situated on the Chinese border, the Bach Bich cooperative is still able to plant rice and corn on large areas thanks to the application of the product contract system and the adoption of intensive cultivation measures.

In the recent 5th month-spring crop season, despite the fact that it had had to carry out production while fighting to defend the border areas and although cultivation work was affected by prolonged cold weather necessitating the resowing of withered rice seedlings, Ha Tuyen was still able to plant rice, corn, manioc, and soybeans on a greater area than in 1983. As a result, the grain output attained in this year's 5th month-spring crop season increased by 4,000 metric tons over that of last year.

With prompt and practical encouragement from the rear, the Armed Forces and people in the border villages and districts of Ha Tuyen have persistently, gallantly, and duly counterattacked the Chinese aggressors. Since early April, they have annihilated thousands of Chinese soldiers, destroyed hundreds of enemy artillery pieces and emplacements, and repelled many of their land-nibbling attacks.

The Ha Tuyen Provincial People's Committee and military organ recently held a conference to commend the local people and Armed Forces for their achievements in production and combat and combat-support activities. Attending the conference were more than 400 representatives of units and individuals with outstanding achievements in the province.

On this occasion, the participants exchanged many experiences in organizing production and combat forces; performing work related to logistics and Army rear service; and motivating the masses to sharpen determination, ensure solidarity between the people and the Armed Forces and among the people of all nationalities, heighten vigilance, accelerate production, and more satisfactorily combine economic development with national defense. They also discussed measures to make the border defense line firm and strong, thus being worthy of being one of the country's frontline units.

NHAN DAN COMMANDS ON WINTER-SPRING CROP TARGETS

BK231440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sept 84

[NHAN DAN 21 September editorial: "Make Early Preparation for the 1984-85 Winter-Spring Crop Production Season"]

[Text] The entire country has basically finished planting work for the main crop production seasons in the 1983-84 grain year, with the winter-spring and summer-fall rice crops being a great success. The 10th-month rice crop has encountered some difficulties. Harmful insects and diseases have appeared in some areas in the northern provinces, and flash floods have inundated and completely destroyed some areas in the Nam Bo Provinces. We must make every effort in the current crop production season to achieve high productivity and output so as to fulfill the annual grain production target.

Along with doing the remaining fieldwork in connection with the 10th-month crop season, active preparations must be made for the 1984-85 winter-spring crop production season -- the first crop season of 1985, the last year of the Third 5-Year Plan. All localities have been assessing and reviewing the results of the last winter-spring crop season. This is necessary task designed to draw upon practical experiences with which to score yet greater success in the next crop production season.

The tasks related to agricultural production in 1985 will be very heavy. The entire country must concentrate all efforts on this primary front to achieve a production target of 19 million metric tons of grain. The winter-spring crop season offers great potential for comprehensively developing rice, subsidiary food crops, short-term industrial crops, and livestock breeding; and it gives high crop yields. By satisfactorily planting the winter-spring crop, we will make a decisive contribution to meeting the annual targets for grain output, export agricultural products, and livestock.

The targets we must strive for include 1.726 million hectares put under rice yielding 3.48 metric tons per hectare -- an increase of 4.2 percent -- and producing a total of 6.01 million metric tons -- an increase of 9.1 percent over the last crop season. In livestock breeding, we must realize a record number of heads of livestock in the first months of the year. To achieve the highest grain output in the winter-spring crop season we must meet the plan for cultivated area and carry out intensive cropping to ensure high and even yield. Attention must be given to both rice and subsidiary food crops.

One of the shortcomings of the winter-spring crop is often the failure to meet the area plan. In the 1983-84 winter-spring crop season, the total cultivated acreage, though up from the previous season, only accounted for 95.8 percent of the plan norm; and included in this were several sizable areas in which crops were not planted according to the crop schedule. The acreage put under winter subsidiary food crops dropped to only 61 percent of the highest year, with the corn, potato, and soybean areas dipping seriously. For the entire winter-spring food crop season, the cultivated acreage was only 94.5 percent of that of the previous year; and the paddy-equivalent output of food crops, excluding manioc and algae, went down by 34,000 metric tons. If the entire country fulfills or overfulfills the area plan, a higher grain putput will be recorded in the winter-spring crop season, thus enabling some northern provinces to stave off the difficulties that arise in the off-season month of March and to firmly maintain their herds of domestic animals.

In recent years, efforts have been made throughout the country to rapidly increase both the yield and output of rice; but it has been a mistake to allow both the food crop acreage and yield to drop. The winter-spring crop offers great potential for increasing yield, but not without a lot of difficulties arising from a shortage of material-technical bases, especially in the field of irrigation, and from such weather vagaries as cold spells, heat waves, and early-season drought.

Active efforts and the dynamic and creative character of each locality, each production establishment, and each working individual constitute the decisive factor for overcoming difficulties and minimizing the damage caused by natural calamities. The last winter-spring crop season was fraught with big difficulties such as prolonged and severe cold spells in the northern provinces and belated water drainage and early-season drought in the Nam Bo and central coastal provinces. However, high productivity was still recorded thanks to the great efforts and creative and realistic measures taken by the various echelons, sectors, production establishments, and the working people.

Reality shows that the success of a production season results from the application of combined measures such as correctly determining the seed pattern, selecting good seed suitable for the soil and ecology of each area, and ensuring the conditions for realizing this pattern at all costs; applying technological innovations; carrying out various methods for intensive cultivation; providing farmers with sufficient technical materials at an early date to ensure satisfactory observation of technical processes; increasing the material-technical bases needed in agriculture; and formulating production plans to cope with all weather conditions. By satisfactorily applying the aforementioned technical factors in the last winter-spring crop season, many localities overcame seemingly insurmountable difficulties and scored high crop yields. At the same time, the good application of the product-contract system also helped in enhancing the working people's ardor and responsibility, thus enabling them to cope with natural calamities successfully and to do their best in planting work to fulfill the area plan.

Continuing to perfect the application of product contracts with labor groups and laborers and renovating the management mechanism in the spirit of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution constitutes a condition for guaranteeing the best implementation of production orientations and plans, broadly applying technical innovations, and minimizing the damage caused by natural calamities in order to fulfill the cultivated area plan and score high yield in the winter-spring crop season.

The success of a crop season also results from the development of the combined strength of the state and the people, of the central and local levels, and of the various sectors and echelons in service of agriculture. The coordination effected by the agricultural, irrigation, and electricity sectors to serve production at the grassroots level during the last winter-spring crop season brought about encouraging results.

This is a good experience that needs to be developed. This coordination must also be broadened among the various sectors related to agriculture in the coming crop production seasons.

Supplying standardized materials at an early date is an issue that has a great bearing on crop yield and output. The supply sector must correctly implement economic policies of the party and state, honor the economic contract system for cooperatives and collectives, and supply them with materials meeting quantitative and qualitative requirements before each crop production season or for the entire year so as to enable the basic units to carry out production in accordance with technical processes and achieve high economic results.

The winter-spring crop season plays a very important role in the production of grain and food and in the export of agricultural products for the whole year. Along with carefully and rapidly reaping the summer-fall rice and caring for and continuing to plant the 10th-month rice in areas where the seasonal period has not yet ended, all localities and sectors must make early preparations for production in the 1984-85 winter-spring crop season so that success can be assured right from the start.

LE DUAN DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE IN NAM BO

BK241445 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Aug 84, p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] Delegates from various provinces, cities, districts, and towns and from a number of villages, cooperatives, and production collectives in Nam Bo and delegates from various departments and services of the party, state mass organizations, and media agencies recently attended a conference convened by the party Central Committee's Secretariat to review the implementation of directive No 19 and study notice No. 44 of the Secretariat on the socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo Provinces.

The conference was honored by the presence of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. After hearing reports from various districts, Comrade Le Duan expressed his joy over the initial results obtained by various districts in district construction and agricultural transformation. He gave many important instructions on linking district construction with agricultural transformation. He stressed the need to bring into full play the spirit of self-reliance in the three revolutions; to exploit the available vast potential in manpower, land, occupations, and material and technical bases in order to build a new regime, new economy, new culture, and a new type of man; and to coordinate the economy with national defense at the district level. He stressed the need to pay close attention to encouraging each laborer to achieve a total of 300 working days per year, including 100 working days for export activities. Each production establishment or family must participate in producing export goods, practice intensive cultivation and multicropping, increase the land utilization rate, boost livestock breeding, develop occupations, and promote collective as well as family-sideline economy.

He pointed out the importance of properly organizing the people's spiritual and material lives and of taking good care of the elderly and children. He solicitously urged cadres and party members who have made sacrifices in the struggle for national liberation to continue to do so in the current socialist revolution and in the struggle to protect the socialist fatherland. They should train themselves in compliance with the standards for a new man: to work, to act with love and reason, and to preserve the revolutionary qualities.

The conferees held heated discussions and present many ideas unanimously agreeing to remarks in notice No 44 of the party Central Committee's Secretariat, which are aimed at strengthening experiences of the mass movement, presenting various concrete proposals, and encouraging the determination to implement the party's resolutions in order basically to complete the agricultural transformation task in Nam Bo Provinces by 1985.

Addressing the conference, Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a profound analysis of our country's great potential in manpower, land, and occupations. He encouraged localities and installations to use properly all the available resources to set up socialist transformation, develop production, continue the building of marketing and credit cooperatives, properly manage markets, and satisfactorily carry out the obligatory purchase of grain and export goods.

In his concluding speech, Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee, dealt with a number of issues concerning the thorough comprehension of the fundamental spirit of the party Secretariat's notice and what has to be done rapidly to fulfill the tasks set forth by the Secretariat.

After pointing out the correct methodology and the standard for considering and evaluating various aspects of the collectivization and the quality of production collectives, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh stressed that over the past years, the agricultural collectivization movement in the Nam Bo Provinces has developed remarkably. The transformation of agriculture developed fairly quickly and in a uniform manner. In general, the movement is developing satisfactorily and healthily. The majority of production collectives have carried out their tasks satisfactorily. They have also produced many additional progressive models that are capable of production and fulfilling obligations. They are actively motivating peasants -- including middle class peasants -- to work in collectives.

However, the movement is not developing consistently. Some places and units have not been able to catch up with the general pace of development, while many of them developed unsatisfactorily and unhealthily. Each province, district, and production unit must on the basis of their real conditions strictly review and strengthen themselves, overcome their weakness, and correct their errors.

To carry out the tasks in the days ahead, the comrade said: In order to firmly advance further, we must scrupulously implement various experiences in carrying out the collectivization movement in Nam Bo Provinces over the past years. These are experiences in land allocation, eliminating exploitation, building the peasant-worker solidarity bloc, comprehensively motivating peasants to work in production solidarity teams, establishing two-way economic contract between the state and peasants, carrying out agricultural collectivization under the form of production collective and product contract system, building and developing the state-run economy in the district and grassroot levels, combining agricultural transformation with industrial and business transformation, integrating transformation with construction, uniting various state-run economic establishments with collectives and families, and positively fostering cadres at grassroots units and improving the quality of cadres at villages. This concrete experience has manifested the voluntary preception of advancing from lower to higher levels, developing the combined strengths of the three revolutions, and strengthening the efforts of the central, local, and grassroot units -- especially at the district level -- to implement the socialist transformation of agriculture.

The comrade urged each locality to evaluate its situation, draw on experience, and formulate a program of action for its tasks.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS IN ANZUS GROUP

BK270544 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr. Hayden, has said it would be premature to regard the ANZUS Treaty as dead. The ANZUS Treaty links the United States with Australia and New Zealand in a defense agreement. Speaking in New York, Mr Hayden said that New Zealand wanted ANZUS to continue, but was committed to its ban on nuclear ships entering its ports.

The United States has said the treaty could be threatened unless the New Zealand Government withdrew its ban on nuclear ships entering New Zealand. Mr Hayden reaffirmed that Australia would continue to grant port facilities to visiting American nuclear warships, but would not be carrying any messages between the U.S. and New Zealand. He said it was up to the U.S. and New Zealand to resolve the problem between themselves.

Meets With Shultz

BK281032 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says there are doubts about the future of the ANZUS defense alliance which links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. He said after meeting in New York with the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, that none of the ANZUS partners had any idea of where the alliance was headed.

A leading Australian official said later it appeared that New Zealand might leave the alliance next year and become nonaligned.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted the official as saying if New Zealand persisted in its ban on American nuclear warships, Australia might be forced to negotiate a bilateral defense agreement with the United States.

The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, has said that while the ban of American warships will remain, his government does not want to leave the ANZUS alliance.

Speaking after his meeting with the secretary of state, Mr Hayden said that Mr Shultz has expressed the hope that the passage of time would provide a resolution of the problem. However, he added that neither he nor Mr Shultz had produced a specific plan to resolve the issue.

PROTEST HELD AGAINST U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

BK281036 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A small group of antinuclear protesters held placards on a Darwin wharf in far north Australia as a visiting American nuclear submarine berthed at the start of its 7-day visit. The USS 'Aspro' escorted by its supply ship, used its own power to reach the wharf after waterside workers walked off the job in protest against the visit. A spokesman for the Waterside Workers Federation said the union had imposed a ban on visiting American nuclear vessels in protest against the nuclear arms race. The submarine is the first nuclear-powered vessel to visit Darwin since 1977. Radio Australia's Darwin office says police have taken special precaution to protect the submarine, its supply ship, and the 1,000 crew members from protest demonstrations. The chief minister of the Northern Territory, Mr Everingham, has welcome the visit, claiming that it will be a significant boost for tourism.

PAPERS HAIL UN DROP OF TIMOR ISSUE FROM AGENDA

BK231435 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 22 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The Indonesian press has welcomed the cancellation of the East Timor issue from the 1984 UN General Assembly agenda.

BERITA YUDHA hopes that the UN General Assembly decision not to debate the East Timor issue this year will serve as an impetus for the East Timor people to work harder in development. [Words indistinct] those have thus far launched anti-Indonesia propaganda barrage will lose the confidence of the world community.

PELITA views the UN General Assembly refusal to debate the issue as our success in the diplomatic field as well as the victory of the East Timor people themselves, who have suffered a lot under colonialism and thus longed for independence together with their brothers in a unified state of the Republic of Indonesia. Hence, it is now our duty to consolidate the process of integration in its widest sense, including the comprehensive solution against the remnants of the illegal terrorists [words indistinct].

ANGKATAN BERSENJATA believes that if the rate of development can be further accelerated so that more concrete results can be produced in the form of an increased welfare and a higher level of intelligence of the East Timor people, the East Timor issue will not only be canceled during this year's debate but will also be completely removed from the UN General Assembly agenda. The support of the international community for the incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia must be fully capitalized by showing evidence that under [words indistinct] of the Republic of Indonesia, the East Timor people have indeed enjoyed independence, progress, as well as physical and mental happiness. The results derived from the development after an 8-year incorporation into Indonesia have indicated that the Indonesian Government is able to develop the former colony while the local people are really enthusiastic in joining their brothers in other provinces to realize the national ideal -- a just and prosperous society.

MERDEKA stresses the importance of maintaining the political victory at the United Nations. According to the daily, Indonesia has made a lot of sacrifice in the political and financial fields. However, the sacrifice constitutes a national struggle and obligation. Up to now, the perfection of the incorporation process must continue to give more assurance to the international community. Internal consolidation as well as intensified development motions constitute solid evidence of sincerity on the part of the Indonesian Government and people. We should not be negligent because there still are external forces which want to raise the issue of the East Timor incorporation into Indonesia.

SUARA KARYA expresses relief that the international community considers the East Timor problem as over. This is due to the concrete evidence shown by development, the results of which are increasingly felt by the people of East Timor themselves and seen by the outside world. Let us hope that by the next UN General Assembly session, world opinion will have obtained deeper understanding on the existence of a higher level of the social welfare in the 27th province of Indonesia so that the issue will be completely removed from the UN agenda.

THAI FORMER PRIME MINISTER VISITS JAKARTA

BK211239 Hong Kong AFP in English 0407 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 21 (AFP) -- Visiting former Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has expressed interest in defence industry cooperation between Thailand and Indonesia, ANTARA NEWS AGENCY reported today.

Mr Kriangsak expressed this at his meeting yesterday with Indonesian Research and Technology Minister B.J. Habibie.

Mr Habibie reportedly said that the form of cooperation, and whether it would include aircraft, ships or weapons, would still have to be discussed. According to the agency, Thailand has already purchased eight aircraft from the Indonesian Pt. Nurtanio Aircraft Industries, a company of which Mr Habibie is president director, and is currently discussing the purchase of 20 more aircraft.

The former Thai prime minister is here at the head of a 19-member **parliamentary delegation** for a five-day visit as guest of the Indonesian Parliament. The delegation leaves here tomorrow for the Philippines.

On Kampuchean Issue

BK231255 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Thai former Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan has appealed for an immediate unconditional solution to the Kampuchean question. Kriangsak said a prolonged conflict on Kampuchea will only benefit a third party. On the other hand, a permanent solution on the matter would help Thailand concentrate on development. Kriangsak is of the opinion that a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is not merely a means but an end in itself.

The former Thai prime minister called on ASEAN and the international community to give primary attention to Kampuchea so that a peaceful and positive solution could be found. Kriangsak hopes that at the meeting between Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Vietnamese counterpart in New York, the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, would openly state proposals on the solution of the Kampuchean problem. Everybody is expected to have a complete picture of the matter, Kriangsak concluded.

SUHARTO RECEIVES JAPANESE LABOR MINISTER SAKAMOTO

BK240951 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Efforts to step up skills of Indonesian workers were discussed today between President Suharto and the visiting Japanese labor minister, Misoji Sakamoto, in Jakarta. On the occasion, President Suharto hopes both government and private sectors in Japan to support the Indonesian Government's program in this field. The Center for Vocational and Extension Service Training Project or the (CVEP), now under construction in Bekasi, West Java, is financed by Japan with a total aid of 4 billion yen. The project is a realization of former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki when he visited Indonesia and other ASEAN countries in 1981. [sentence as heard] The Japanese labor minister, Sakamoto, expressed the hope that President Suharto could officially open the project in Bekasi next year and today Minister Sakamoto is discussing with Minister of Manpower Sudomo. Mr Sakamoto is also observing several projects in Jakarta this afternoon.

MURDANI DISCUSSES 12 SEP TANDJUNGPRIOK RIOT

BK261318 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Sep 84 pp 1, 12

[13 September interview with General Benni Murdani and Information Minister Harmoko after official press statement -- interviewer not identified]

[Text] Interviewer: General, can you clarify the background of the three speakers [who gave inflammatory lectures on 12 Sep, according to the referent official press statement] and also an estimate of the death toll?

Murdani: As far as it can be ascertained, the persons mentioned come from Tanjungpriok or Jakarta. They had repeatedly made speeches to a certain group, which as I had mentioned earlier gathered at the Tawa Badak village, and in their speeches launched at the unhealthy criticisms at the government, their departments, the administration, and also at those, according to them, who are not in line with their thoughts.

Concerning the victims, those who were injured and are still receiving treatment, the total number is 53. Those who succumbed, after a careful recheck, totaled 9 persons. This is the total of those who were dealt with by these security forces or by the irresponsible people in that group. Among them is a family who was unable to escape and were burned to death in a dispensary.

Interviewer: Mr Benni, by observing the activities of the rioters who were armed with sharp weapons and so on, and also with pamphlets, surely this means that they had made prior preparations. We would like to know how these detailed preparations were made without being detected, and if there were other similar incidents in other places in Jakarta?

Murdani: They had already gathered, and that night was their usual nocturnal gathering. Their numbers are generally only in hundreds and their venues and activities are only a handful. It is not possible that during the march to the security center there were followers with intentions or reasons unknown to me. As for the second question, thank God the incident at Tanjungpriok did not recur or interact with other incidents, whether in Jakarta or other places in Indonesia.

Interviewer: Just now you mentioned that the group burned a vehicle, several houses, and a dispensary. Could there be places of entertainment which become their targets, the theaters or other sites?

Murdani: None. For your personal observation, I welcome you to go to Tanjungpriok now, to Kojja. To be precise, the total destruction stands at three cars, three trucks, three Vespa scooters, three motorcycles, three houses including a dispensary. The town council should have cleared them up by now.

Interviewer: Please repeat, sir.

Murdani: Three sedans, three trucks, three Vespa scooters, three motorcycles, three houses including a dispensary whose occupants did not have the opportunity to escape and were burned to death.

Interviewer: From the analysis, we are of the opinion that for a long time houses of worship, especially mosques, have been used as missions or for making inflammatory speeches. We would like to know what steps the government will take to prevent such incidents from happening in the future on a national basis?

Murdani: First, the government has a network or program under the Committee for the Arbitration of Labor Disputes (P-4), preventing people from being easily misled. Secondly, criticizing and tarnishing whomever, with the exception of some offices in this country -- as long as violence is not involved, are not forbidden by our laws. People are free to talk, but they are not at liberty to kill. On several occasions there had been appeals, but if people do not want to heed the appeals and want to resort to physical actions, and the truth is then known by the security authorities, the result will be similar to last night's incident.

Interviewer: Sir, aside from the official clarifications which were given to us, what about the eye witnesses' report, photographs, and other information.

Murdani: You are welcome to go to Kojja now. Yes, a photographic report was begun yesterday, then the name will be carried. We did not feature it. We were trapped.

Interviewer: Meaning, the eye witness report or the photographic report is news to you?

Murdani: You are welcome.

Interviewer: Concerning the person who made the telephone call, is he presently being detained?

Murdani: There is no need for detention, because after threatening, he led the raid, and he is one of the ones who died.

Interviewer: Regarding the three men who delivered the speeches, are they in detention, and is there any clandestine organization supporting them, or what else?

Murdani: They will be held responsible.

Interviewer: As to the victims, have their bodies been returned to their families?

Murdani: Yes.

Interviewer: The Armed Forces center that was raided, was it a federal or district level center? We have received news that with the current effect of the Priok incident, many shops in several places are closed. How will the district authorities use their discretion regarding this?

Murdani: The center which is mentioned is the Tandjungpriok police commando station, at the Jakarta bypass road. Concerning the shops which have closed down, yes, who is not worried? This news probably not only has reached Tomang or south Jakarta, but also possibly to Singapore and Sydney. Where there is an incident of tribalism, intergroup interests, racism, and religion, people anywhere in the world including the Indonesian people will be frightened. But similar to what I stated in my written clarification, the government has proposed and urged the society to carry on their normal daily activities as soon as possible, and the government will take drastic and strict actions against those who commit or try to create a similar incident.

Interviewer: How many persons are currently being detained in connection with the Priok incident?

Murdani: Six.

Interviewer: After this security action has been taken, will the authorities take other preventive measures in the form of night curfews or by any other form?

Murdani: No.

Interviewer: Mr Harmoko, Mr Benni, since this morning in the office, telephone calls have been received from everywhere, that is, from foreign press colleagues. In trying to avert a biased reporting, is it not better to call for a foreign press briefing?

Murdani: This is for the press of the entire world; but if only the national press is present, I don't know. This (General Murdani's press statement) can be translated into the Spanish language or any other and then distributed to the foreign press.

Interviewer: The arrest of the four persons was behind their (the rioters) threat to and demand for the security forces to release the four arrested. Who are the four persons and what is their background?

Murdani: The investigations have not yet been completed, and that is the reason they have not been released. The four detained were connected with hitting a member of the security forces and burning his motorcycle. Concerning the other six persons included in the group, their case is similar. Why should I memorize the names of the detained persons? I have not memorized them. (The head of the security forces, General V. Jaya gestured with his fingers, indicating that those detained totalled 10 persons.)

Interviewer: Concerning those who made the speeches, were they consistently and frequently conducting similar activities, and what is the name of their organization?

Murdani: It is like what I stated earlier, they had frequently conducted this kind of activity, and their organization is unnamed.

Interviewer: Earlier it was stated that the person who delivered the speech was named -- if it was not mistakenly heard -- M. Natsir. Excuse me, sir, which Natsir is their? Sorry, sir, there are many Natsirs in Jakarta. Thank you.

Murdani: This Nasir, if it is to be spelt out: Namlea, Ambon, Solo, Irian, Rembang -- Nasir.

Interviewer: That is all. Thank you, honorable information minister for giving us this opportunity.

MURDANI DENIES PANCASILA, RELIGION CONFLICT

BK261434 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani believes that the state ideology Pancasila and religious teachings don't have to be set against each other because the strong religious sense professed by the Indonesian nation is incorporated into one of the five principles of Pancasila, that is to say, belief in Almighty God.

The Armed Forces commander made the remark in a written message read by the chief of the Sociopolitical Staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Gunawan Wibisono, to the 529 participants of the 7th national congress of the 1945 generation in Ujungpandang yesterday. According to General Murdani, at present there are still attempts to discredit Pancasila by comparing and setting it against religious teachings. It is to be hoped that such an attitude only reflects a misintrepretation on the part of those people and can be gradually rectified by the public. The Armed Forces commander also stated that the tasks and responsibilities for struggle never cease for anyone, including the 1945 generation. General Murdani also urged the 1945 generation to provide guidelines to the following generation to ensure the continuity of the national struggle in an effort to give substance to independence, which was gained in 1945, by implementing development in order to realize a just and prosperous society for the Indonesian people.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY ON OUTCOME OF MAHATHIR'S ITALY VISIT

BK271059 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, appears to break new ground every time he travels overseas. If it is a nation that is fairly close to Malaysia and one that has been frequently visited, Dr Mahathir tends to come back having been frequently visited, Dr Mahathir tends to come back having obtained agreements on new initiatives to strengthen political and commercial ties. If, as in the case in his present journey, he visits the country with which Malaysia has not often been associated closely, he reaches agreements and understanding that lay the foundation for closer cooperation between the two.

This is the case in his visit to Italy now. Italy and Malaysia have been friendly countries, but the friendliness has tended to be more of nodding acquaintances than close friends. As far as trade is concerned, Malaysia and Italy have not seen each other as major trading partners. This is not to say that there has been no trade at all between the two countries. The very presence of the Royal Malaysian Navy personnel in Italy to supervise the construction of the minesweepers ordered by the Malaysian Navy and the presence of Italian manufactured goods in the Malaysian market refute such a statement. What is true, however, is that whatever trade and investment there exist between the two countries tend to be more of an ad hoc nature.

Dr Mahathir's visit should see the beginning of a change in this ad hocism provided, of course, that the private sector in both these countries follow up on the agreements reached by Dr Mahathir and the Italian Government. The establishment of MOIC [Malaysian Overseas Investment Corporation] offices in Italy would provide a starting point for greater Italian investment in Malaysia. Although Italy is often looked upon as one of the poorer members of the EEC, there can be little doubt that its industries in the technological area are fairly well advanced. Italy is well capable and appears willing to transfer its technology to Malaysia.

The agreement on landing rights for the Malaysian Airline System and Alitalia in Rome and Kuala Lumpur should do much toward promoting tourism between the two countries. Italy is an old timer in the tourism business, and there is much that Malaysia's fledgling tourist industry can learn from Italy. All in all, Dr Mahathir's current visit to Italy shows that to tout to the world, the world has got to know Malaysia. This can only be done by the kind of visits that Dr Mahathir has been making, especially as during his visits he takes care to include in his entourage key members of the private sector.

AIR EXERCISE WITH INDONESIAN AIR FORCE STARTS

BK251405 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Royal Malaysian Air Force [RMAF] and the Indonesian Air Force [TNI-AU] started their 9th 5-day joint air exercise code-named "Elang Malindo" in Butterworth, Penang today.

[Begin Hussein Anwar Bey recording] The acting chief of the RMAF, Datuk Mohamed Ngah Said, said during the inauguration of the exercise that it had successfully enhanced the capabilities of the RMAF and the TNI-AU to launch joint operations in the defense of the air space of the two countries. He further said that "Elang Malindo" had become a pillar for promoting cooperation between the two sides and that it had successfully strengthened their mutual understanding. [end recording]

VOPM URGES MERGER OF REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

BK251413 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 24, 25 Sep 84

[Unattributed "article": "Fight for Greater Merger of Revolutionary Forces!"]

[Text] The establishment of the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] was a starting point for the revolutionary forces in our country to achieve new unity and solidarity. The former Communist Party of Malaya Marxist-Leninist [CPM M-L] and the former Communist Party of Malaya Revolutionary Faction [CPM R-F], which fought independently and separately for many years, achieved full unity with the official establishment of the MCP on 5 December 1983 [words indistinct] the two sides on the basis of equality and following an agreement through friendly discussions. Armed Forces under the two sides were also merged into an Army under the united command and leadership of the Malaysian People's Liberation Army [MPLA]. This was the greatest event in the revolution of our country responding to the wishes and desires of the revolutionary people. It also represented an important turning point for the revolutionary movement in our country to return to victorious progress.

As pointed out in the general program of the party Constitution and in the 5 December 1983 statement of the party Central Committee, the party is fighting for noble objectives, namely to realize the merger and unity of revolutionary forces in peninsular Malay and north Kalimantan and complete liberation for the people in these two territories. This was a noble and correct strategic decision, totally relevant to the historical reality in our country, and an appropriate response to a revolutionary need. Simultaneously, the party also made a concrete and correct analysis on the Chin Peng clique and those deceived and controlled by it and adopted a different attitude toward them. We are welcoming with open arms all revolutionary comrades who are courageous enough to free themselves from Chin Peng and his ilk and who are courageous enough to stand on the correct side to achieve greater unity and solidarity among revolutionary fronts in our country. Indeed, to draw all comrades now under the control of the Chin Peng clique into our front and achieve unity and solidarity, we will, first of all, remove any existing misunderstandings and deepen mutual understanding through peaceful meetings and dialogue. All this has truly shown that our party is a party having noble revolutionary spirit and perseverance -- a party which gives total priority to the interests of the revolution and a party which translates the greatest interest of the people throughout the country into the criteria for its own actions.

We are Marxist. The charter of Marxism says: "Proletarians throughout the world unite!" In the international communist movement and the people's democratic revolutionary movement, we must stand together and strongly unite with genuine Marxist-Leninist political parties and organizations and all progressive revolutionary forces in various countries throughout the world to form a broadly based democratic united front against imperialism in order to fight together against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, feudalism, and all forms of war of aggression and fight for people's democracy and socialism, peace, and social progress. This being the case, why can't we unite and be united with all revolutionary forces in our country who are facing the common enemy and having similar experiences and fate in a similar country? Look at the imperialists and reactionaries in various countries! To launch aggression, expand their powers, serve their hegemonistic interests, and preserve their own reactionary regimes, they collude and plot in every area; sign many military, political, and economic treaties; establish reactionary organizations and corporations and unite in an anticommunist, antipeople, and antirevolutionary front to check and destroy the people's revolutionary struggles in various countries.

They are sharpening their swords, and accordingly, we must also sharpen ours. All revolutionary organizations and forces must unite and broadly close ranks to prevent themselves from being destroyed by their enemies one by one. When unity is achieved can we then effectively defeat enemy attacks, defend the interests of the revolution and people, and seize revolutionary victory.

Accordingly, to achieve a merger and unity with revolutionary forces in north Kalimantan and truly revolutionary comrades and soldiers who are now under the control of the Chin Peng clique to fight together for the revolution is a noble task that is essential to our party, every party member, and every soldier. Indeed, it is not easy to achieve a merger and unity among revolutionary forces in our country. The merger and unity can be achieved not only by relying on good intentions, propaganda, speeches, and statements but also through strenuous and patient efforts. This will particularly depend on the party leadership requiring all its bodies to adopt correct policies and adopt a correct stand on the matter, required a strong and reliable Army with gigantic revolutionary forces as its base, and rely on the consciousness and activities of the masses.

As a party consisting of the CPM M-L and the CPM R-F which both defended the independent, free, and self-reliant path; underwent various tests for many years; faced and overcame various types of danger and difficulty; strengthened and broadened self-reliance in their struggle; and enjoyed high respect in base areas, at home, and abroad; the MCP is an energetic party, a pillar of the revolutionary movement in our country, and a core for our efforts to achieve a great merger and unity of revolutionary forces in our country. The objectives of the party's struggle to achieve great merger of revolutionary forces in peninsular Malaya and north Kalimantan and its correct policy and stand to achieve reunification with the Armed Forces of the former CPM on the basis of Marxism are completely relevant to the interests and desire of the people of our country. Our efforts will one day be successful provided we make relentless efforts.

The treacherous Chin Peng and his ilk adopted an erroneous line for a long period, brutally carried out their treacherous liquidation in the party and Army at the end of 1969 through early 1970, and maintained their errors and refused to accept real tests. As a result, the originally intact Malaysian Communist Party [as heard], which had a noble revolutionary tradition and enjoyed great respect among the people in our country, finally suffered from an open split. It split into three parties. This was an event that hurt reliable friends but excited the enemy. The CPM split gave the enemy an opportunity to attack us. Such a situation is only in the interests of the enemy, not the people. We have an obligation to change and end this situation.

The establishment of the MCP has made a contribution to the revolution and also laid a solid foundation for greater revolutionary merger and unity. Practice is the only criterion to test the truth. The practice of the struggle and facts over many years have proved that Chin Peng [words indistinct] the present clique are true political plotters and deceivers who do not want to repent. Even at present, they still refuse to accept the facts, but instead insist on maintaining their erroneous arguments over their treacherous liquidation and reactionary ideological guidelines and neglecting the interests of the party and people and the desires of the revolutionary people.

To preserve the leadership they have usurped, they insist on maintaining their errors and proceeding with their dissent and resisting unity. This is in fact not beyond public expectation. Editorials broadcast by Chin Peng and his ilk through the so-called Voice of Malayan Democracy on 30 April this year to commemorate the 54th anniversary of their party and a statement by a spokesman of the CPM Central Committee broadcast by the radio on 7 May are clear-cut examples. They distorted the main causes of the CPM split, invented rumors, and perpetrated deception. But, they have kept silent on suggestions repeatedly made by our party calling for a peaceful dialogue and realization of party reunification. Having no truth, they can only continue to say black is white and white is black, again using idealistic and metaphysical methods, repeating old stories, and slandering revolutionaries opposed to their erroneous line in the treacherous liquidation as an antiparty clique and enemy agents with the aim of discrediting the revolutionaries opposed to them, intimidating the masses, distracting people's attention, and covering up their sins. The revolutionary people, however, will not be deceived by this treacherous slanders.

Ten years ago those inventing stories about the existence of enemy agents to defend their own errors in splitting the party and Army failed to achieve the results they had expected. They are also repeating their past tactics now. It is predicted that their efforts will be in vain. The people are intelligent. History has made and will continue to make judgement on anything wrong and right.

Chin Peng and his ilk are the main actors who caused (?successive) splits in the revolution of our country. Only by categorically, ruthlessly, and profoundly exposing and criticizing their policies and hypocrisy as bogus Marxists and genuine counterrevolutionaries can we throw those who have destroyed and blocked efforts to reunify the revolutionary forces in our country into the garbage heap of history. Our attitude toward Chin Peng, his ilk, and those under his control is a realistic attitude. We give them a different response under a correct and objective analysis. We always believe that most of those under the control of Chin Peng and his ilk -- including most of the leaders and cadres -- are truly revolutionaries. For decades, they fought for the revolution with sincere hearts. However, based on their allegiance to the party and belief in its leader and policies of the Central Committee and having been subjected to persuasion, deception, misguidance and ignorance by treacherous Chin Peng and his ilk who have perpetrated trickery, distortion of facts, and said white is black and black is white, they have little ability to differentiate right from wrong and know the causes of the CPM split. They are still unconscious or conscious, but they have no courage and determination to fight the erroneous line of Chin Peng and his gang. They are no longer able to free themselves from the old tradition and viewpoint. Neither do they know about the newly emerging revolutionary forces. Thus, they are forced to blindly follow steps taken by Chin Peng and his ilk. Some of them are indeed sceptical because they have actively carried out erroneous instructions of Chin Peng and his gang and participated in the treacherous liquidation. Those who are staunch henchmen of and willing to sacrifice their lives to Chin Peng and his ilk are least numerous.

Compatible with the situation and before innumerable facts, we believe that party cadres, members, and soldiers now under the control of Chin Peng and his gang will one day be conscious, change their minds, and be courageous enough to rise up for the truth. How can such glaring errors be covered up? Lies can only deceive people for a while, not forever. As time goes by and a large number of vivid facts unfold themselves, the sins committed by Chin Peng and his ilk during the treacherous liquidation will be further exposed before the eyes of the broad masses. The bloody facts will be impossible to cover up no matter how they make distortion and disclaim their responsibility.

At present, inhabitants in revolutionary bases under the control of their Army, particularly the Chinese population, are relatively conscious. Those, who blindly supported them are also gradually changing their minds. Some are uncompromisingly fighting them. Some others have taken [words indistinct] attitude and freed themselves from their control. The broad population is gradually seeing clearly the evil nature of Chin Peng and his gang. It is extremely angered at their sins in the treacherous liquidation and the various crimes they have committed in villages in the last few years. Its vengeance is amassing. The number of people who have lost confidence in them is increasing. Chin Peng and his ilk are plunging into a sea of burning anger. They are encountering a lot of difficulties internally and externally and facing increasing pressure.

In March and April last year an external progressive friend having sympathy with the interest in the revolution of our country was willing to mediate between the two sides regardless of danger and hardship. He tried to persuade us and Chin Peng to negotiate and reach a mutual understanding and end the dispute in order to enable the revolutionary forces to reunite on a new basis. In this regard, our party gave full support for his efforts and honesty by adopting a frank attitude and hoped that the negotiation between the two sides could be held thanks to his efforts. At the outset, the Chin Peng clique, however, showed no honesty by deliberately presenting several illogical drafts with the real aim of rejecting the negotiation.

The sincere mediator immediately criticized it. With little reason, it claimed that its Central Committee had its own plan and that outsiders should not interfere. As a result, the friendly peace efforts failed.

Chin Peng and his gang only give priority to their own interests in all matters for fear of losing the power they had usurped. Those neglecting the wishes of the party, Army, and people and insisting on maintaining their errors will be further isolated and eventually punished by history.

The establishment of the MCP [Malaysian Communist Party] has given new encouragement and confidence to the revolutionary masses. In general they expect us to negotiate with the Army controlled by the Chin Peng clique following the merger of the two parties in order to reach an agreement acceptable to the two sides and subsequently strengthen unity and cooperation between the two sides in order to eventually pave the way for the total reunification of the two parties and armies. These good wishes have long emerged in the hearts of the people, particularly the revolutionary masses in border areas.

A number of youths from the Chin Peng clique-controlled first region are reported to be actively fighting against cadres and leaders of the masses in the first region. They are exerting pressure on the strongly urging the Chin Peng clique to negotiate with our party to remove the contradiction and dispute between the two sides. This represents a good indication. If the broad masses, particularly inhabitants in the Chin Peng clique-controlled areas, were to become conscious and were courageous enough to voice their viewpoints, any problems would surely be resolved. The practice of the struggle tells us that it seems impossible for us to ask Chin Peng and his gang to confess and apologize to the people. However, an increasing consciousness among inhabitants in the Chin Peng clique-controlled areas and their pressure on the Chin Peng clique will certainly defeat Chin Peng and his gang and subsequently make the controlled and deceived comrades even more quickly conscious enough to give respond appropriately and create conditions conducive to a peace dialogue. Simultaneously, this struggle will cause a disintegration in the Chin Peng clique-controlled Army and further isolate a small group of stubborn elements bent on maintaining their errors.

Our party is a principled party. In launching a struggle against the Chin Peng clique, our party has repeatedly called for a peaceful dialogue and steadily maintained the principle of a peaceful dialogue, although Chin Peng and his gang has repeatedly fomented armed clashes and unleashed a new bloody vengeance. Our party has detailed this in its statements and announcements following every armed clash in the last 10 years.

Our party steadfastly believes that the targets of our struggle is a small group of plotters such as Chin Peng, An Hooi, and [word indistinct] Bin Taha. We will totally expose, criticize, and liquidate their erroneous line in the long run. It includes, particularly, their revolutionary dissent through their treacherous liquidation and their sins in ruining the revolution of our country. We will not compromise in this matter. We, however, call for a peaceful meeting and dialogue with other cadres, leaders, and members in the CPM and our former comrades-in-arms to deepen mutual understanding, remove misunderstanding, know the truth and incorrectness of several historical matters, and subsequently realize the reunification of the parties and revolutionary fronts on a new basis. We steadfastly hold that we will not raise past stories of all members controlled and deceived by the Chin Peng clique no matter how fiercely they criticized, slandered, and even ambushed us in the past provided that they are now conscious, know what is right and what is wrong, and are willing to stand on the right side. We welcome them with open arms and respect their personality and positions. We hope the revolutionary masses in the Chin Peng clique-controlled areas will further enhance consciousness, broadly unite, raise up, exert greater pressure on Chin Peng and his gang, fight together for a peaceful dialogue between the two sides, and realize the merger, unity, and reunification of the revolutionary fronts.

REPORTAGE ON DEMONSTRATORS CLASH WITH POLICE

Policemen Injured

OW271319 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] At least seven policemen were injured by homemade bomb shrapnels allegedly exploded by demonstrators as they were dispersed by lawmen near the welcome rotunda in Quezon City; and Edwin Fargas has the details:

[Begin Fargas recording] The policemen, five of them members of the Northern Police District Substation 2 in Calas, Quezon City, were treated at United Doctors Medical Center. The wounded cops were Corporal (Candido) Brozo, Corporal Richardo Santos, and Patrolmen (Enrique) Castello, Jr, (Samson) Estal, Gregoria Mactibay, Abraham Peralta, and (Aranold) Puar. One unidentified civilian was also reported taken to the same hospital with wounds in the right neck.

The dispersal of the rallies came after the lapse of the 15-minute ultimatum given to them by Brigadier General Alfredo Yzon, Eastern Police District Superintendent. Gen Yzon had maintained during negotiations with leaders of the demonstrators that the authorities would not permit any rally at Mendiola. The dispersal operation was ordered after the demonstrators tried to march on the west lane of Espana Boulevard toward Manila in their attempt to proceed to Mendiola. Leaders of the illegal rally were Butz Aquino, former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, and Lawyer (Renesa Buisarg), who unconfirmed reports said, was picked up by law enforcers later. The dispersal operations started at 2 in the afternoon. There was another attempt by the demonstrators to regroup but the operation was over by 4:30 this afternoon. [end recording]

AFP Report

BK271200 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 27 Sep 84

[By Eduardo Lacson]

[Text] Manila, Sept 27 (AFP) -- At least 16 people were seriously hurt and several arrested after a running street battle here between demonstrators and riot police who broke up a planned march to a bridge near the presidential palace. One student and a security guard were reported shot but appeared to be out of danger in a hospital where seven policemen were also taken after being injured by homemade shrapnel bombs, attendants said.

The battle, around the boundary between Manila and Quezon City, broke out after police trained fire hoses and tossed yellow-smoke bombs and tear gas at the demonstrators, who retaliated with rocks and were aided by bystanders.

Police charged that some of the estimated 5,000 demonstrators hurled the homemade bombs and said a youth was arrested at the clash site in possession of a hand grenade. The mostly student protesters led by Butz Aquino, brother of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino, and former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, had just set off from the boundary for the palace district when they were attacked. Mr. Aquino, suffering from tear gas fumes, denounced the sudden dispersal as "brutal" and remarked: "I think they are exhausting all our peaceful options."

Witnesses said policemen fired Armalite rifles in the air in a second charge against the main body of demonstrators, who fled while hurling rocks and then regrouped at a large Roman Catholic Church several blocks away. Reinforcements were sent to help a group of policemen sandwiched between the demonstrators and a group of male bystanders who kept stoning the policemen. The combined police force was estimated at 500.

At the downtown presidential palace some two kilometers (1.24 miles) from the clash site, thousands of fully armed troopers guarded the compound and the short street between the main palace gates and nearby Mendiola Bridge. Police there said two students in the area were held for questioning, in addition to at least five arrested in the Manila-Quezon City boundary. Today's march was planned as a repeat of an aborted protest at Mendiola Bridge last Friday, the anniversary of Mr. Marcos' imposition of martial law.

Stopped by barbed-wire barricades at the foot of the bridge, the demonstrators held a 14-hour vigil which was dispersed early Saturday with water cannon, tear gas and a truncheon attack by security forces. After today's clash, nine civilians and seven policemen were sent to a hospital near the clash site. One man was hit in the jaw. University student Fidel Nemenzo suffered a bullet wound in the back.

A tearful student leader, Leandro Alejandro, told reporters at the hospital: "This is one of the most savage and brutal attacks against defenseless demonstrators." "It only proves that the people must strive to defend themselves against the mad and indiscriminate violence of the state. We will not allow this to happen again," he added.

Thousands of demonstrators, including some who were just on their way to the clash site when the fighting broke out, gathered at Santo Domingo Church and held an impromptu rally. A passing firetruck was stoned. A protest organizer, Boy Relloso, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "The policemen were forcing their way into houses where demonstrators had taken refuge, but residents retaliated by throwing bottles and other things," Brigadier General Pacifico de Leon, the Armed Forces civil relations chief, appealed on radio for calm and urged protest leaders not to provoke further confrontation as he denounced the "parliament of the streets" and opposition M.P.'s who had taken part in the protest.

Opposition leaders who tried to negotiate with police for permission to march, including the 86-year-old "grand old man" of the opposition Mr. Tanada, were hit by fire hose blasts and stung by tear gas but none of them were reported injured.

PAPER ON MOVES TO SATISFY WORLD BANK FOR LOAN

HK271556 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 27 Sep 84 p 4

[From "the Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal]

[Text] The scars' are not yet visible, but the Philippine Government was definitely hurt by the recent "No!" vote of the U.S. Government on the \$150 million agricultural loan sought by the RP [Republic of the Philippines] from the World Bank.

The loan was approved despite the U.S. vote, but this has not erased the worry of local government officials who pin much hope on the World Bank for assistance. The Philippine Government will institute changes in at least three major agricultural concerns to satisfy the World Bank. First, the lifting of price ceilings of agricultural products will be sped up. Chicken, pork and eggs will be the first three commodities to be delisted from the price control items.

Prices of rice and corn will not be entirely liberalized, but the price ceilings might be scrapped to favor a more relevant pricing policy. There will be a floor price for palay and corn to prevent a drastic drop in prices during surpluses. Guidelines on the participation of the private sector in the export and import of agricultural commodities will be finally enforced. Sugar and coconut are the two other areas being watched by U.S. officials. The Americans want genuine liberalization of the sugar and coconut industries. In earlier negotiations, the RP Government was asked by the U.S. to draft studies on the best ways of liberalizing the sugar and coconut industries. Now, the U.S. Government is expecting results.

Further reorganizations in the agriculture sector are also imminent. The World Bank definitely influenced the RP decision to expand the powers of the former Ministry of Agriculture. The MAF's [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] annexation of the bureaus of fisheries and forest development can be traced to the World Bank.

MARCOS MEETS JAPAN'S SAKAMOTO, EXPRESSES THANKS

OW280905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept. 28 KYODO -- President Ferdinand E. Marcos thanked Japan Friday for extending commodity loan to the Philippines. The president expressed his appreciation when visiting Japanese Labor Minister Misoji Sakamoto paid a courtesy call on him at the Malacanang palace. Sakamoto arrived in Manila on the last leg of his current tour of Southeast Asia.

President Marcos was quoted as telling Sakamoto that Japan had helped the Philippines with commodity assistance when his country was in a difficult situation. He reportedly went on to say that Japan made a difficult decision in extending the assistance to the Philippines and that his country hoped to return the favor in the future.

U.S. EXPECTS ACTION ON AGRAVA RECOMMENDATIONS

HK271327 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] American Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth says the United States Government expects Filipino authorities to act promptly on the recommendations of the Agrava board. Bosworth said the United States has had a thorough investigation and hopes very much the results of that investigation will be promptly acted upon. The American envoy to the Philippines spoke before a Makati business club. Bosworth said the United States Government will not make any unilateral determination whether it is satisfied with the results of the work of the Agrava board. He said it is not the United States' judgment that has to be arrived at but it is the judgment of the Filipino people. Bosworth did not categorically state that the results of the Agrava investigation would affect the IMF's approval of a standby loan to the Philippines. He said the IMF is not a political institution but a technical body.

KYODO: MILITARY RESPONSIBLE FOR AQUINO MURDER

OW271239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept. 27 KYODO -- The Philippines official board investigating into the murder of former Senator Benigno Aquino has reached conclusion that the military was responsible for the bloody assassination, a committee source said Thursday. All five members of the committee agreed with the conclusion that the August 21, 1983 incident was a "crime by the military," the source said. The board, chaired by Corazon Agrava, is expected to recommend in its final report that the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos prosecute military men involved in the plot on charges of murder and perjury, the source said.

The conclusion completely contradicts the government version of the incident that Aquino was gunned down by alleged communist agent Roland Galman who was shot down by military guards on the tarmac of Manila International Airport. The widespread view among the public is that the former opposition leader was killed by uniformed men who escorted him out of the plane upon his return to Manila from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States. The board members, however, took different views as to whether or not Gen. Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the Armed Forces and a close aid of President Marcos, should be among those prosecuted, according to the source. The difference forced the board to postpone the announcement of the final report on its investigation until the first week of October, the source said. The report would have been made public on Saturday at the earliest. The source further said some committee members argued that Gen. Ver should take the "command responsibility" for the organized crime. But others, including Chairman Agrava, held it differently, saying there was no evidence linking the general directly to the murder, according to the source.

Soldiers Used 'Karate Chop'

BK271220 Hong Kong AFP in English 1203 GMT 27 Sep 84

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Circumstantial evidence indicates assassinated Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino was knocked unconscious by a karate chop to the head before being shot to death by a soldier, a lawyer taking part in the murder investigation said today. Juan David, a well-known veteran trial lawyer, made the comments in a memorandum submitted to the five-member probe board now preparing its report on the August 1983 assassination at Manila airport. The board's report is to be released this month or in early October.

In the memorandum, Mr David said that Mr Aquino was knocked unconscious by Air Force Sergeant Arnulfo de Mesa before being shot by Constable First Class Rogelio Moreno. Both were among the five soldiers escorting Mr Aquino from his plane. Mr. David was an official observer of the probe panel as a representative of the All-Asia Bar Association and helped cross-examine some witnesses during nine months of hearings conducted by the board. He said Constable Moreno of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary (PC) must have been standing on an airport emergency stairway with Mr. Aquino on the tarmac at the foot of the stairs during the shooting.

"Moreno was most ideally positioned to shoot Ninoy (Aquino). He was on the stair beside de Mesa, at an adequate distance from the level of the head of Ninoy," said the 82-year-old lawyer. Evidence, including a blood-filled swelling on Mr. Aquino's head, indicated the politician was knocked unconscious by a karate blow from behind by Air Force Sgt. de Mesa, who was holding him by the left arm, Mr. David said.

"Only De Mesa, an expert in karate, weighing 195 pounds, immediately following behind Ninoy on the stair, could have delivered a karate chop on Ninoy's head, which he must have done, to silence him and prevent him from yelling for help," he said. Mr. David charged there was a "conspiracy by deeds" among the military escorts to kill President Ferdinand Marcos' political archrival, and noted that the politician was left bleeding on the tarmac after the shooting.

"It is up to the Filipino people to determine the identity of the principal by induction of the heinous murder of Ninoy," he said. The murder "could not have been a project of the communists, especially considering that the military prosecuted him for having coddled and given assistance to communist rebels," he added. The military has said ex-convict Rolando Galman, an alleged communist assassin, shot Mr. Aquino from behind before being felled by troopers on the tarmac. But the Aquino family and the opposition hold the government directly responsible.

Mr. David had helped defend Mr. Aquino in his trial for subversion and murder before a military tribunal which sentenced him to death in 1977. President Marcos later allowed him out of death row to undergo heart surgery in the United States, and he was returning from three years of self-exile there when he was murdered on August 21, 1983.

MALAYA EDITORIAL URGES DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

HK270739 Quezon City Ang PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Dissolve Parliament"]

[Text] President Marcos keeps on issuing presidential decrees [PD] despite the fact that the regular National Assembly is already in session, and has been in operation for the past three months and 11 days. On the day before the National Assembly convened last June 12, the president, exercising his power under Amendment No. 6, enacted the now infamous PDs No. 1934 and 1935, the first on motor vehicles, and the second on the travel tax.

Constitutionalists like Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo M. Tolentino maintain that such issuances are of doubtful legality because under Amendment No. 6, the president can only wield his law-making prerogative under two conditions: first, in case of a grave emergency; and, second, when the National Assembly fails to act on a proposed bill. Because of the public uproar caused by PDs No. 1934 and 1935 the president convoked his ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] to a caucus last August 30 during which it was agreed to recall the two questionable decrees. A committee was created to study them and to come up with the necessary amendments. The impression was that the amendatory measures would pass through the Assembly since it was already in session.

But the president acted otherwise. Last Sept. 5, he issued PD 1950 amending PD 1934. And a few days ago, disclosure was made that PD 1951 had also been promulgated to amend PD 1935. It must be noted that Malacanang has never made any public announcement about their promulgation. But because the two new decrees are numbered 1950 and 1951, it is clear that there are other new decrees promulgated in secret by the president. The last known decree was PD 1935 (on travel tax) while the amendment on PD 1934 (motor vehicles) was PD 1950. So, the only conclusion is that other secret decrees had also been enacted by the president, specifically issuances between PD 1935 and PD 1950.

What are these 15 unpublished decrees? What are their subject matters? Do they impose new taxes or increase existing ones? Do they amend the present laws on subversion or are they further infringements on the people's civil liberties?

Why is Malacanang so secretive about these new unpublished decrees that it does not announce their promulgation to the Filipino people who are affected by them? But the most serious implication of the president's continuous exercise of Amendment No 6 while the National Assembly is already in session is that the Assembly, the country's duly-designated constitutional lawmaking body, is relegated to second place. Its importance is shoved to the background while the president keeps on promulgating a stream of decrees, thereby not only upstaging the National Assembly but also embarrassing and ridiculing it.

Under this situation, how do the duly-elected assemblymen feel? Whether KBL or opposition, can they bear to watch the president issuing new laws while they are in session precisely to make such laws?

What for was the National Assembly convened if its work can be done, as it is being done, by one person? Why did we have to hold the elections last May 14 if the assemblymen are just bypassed and ignored?

The National Assembly may just as well dissolve itself to remove the pretense, to unmask the present Marcos government for what it is and to save the people's money earmarked for the operations of the National Assembly.

It would be more honest this way.

NUCLEAR PLANT NONOPERATIONAL UNTIL SAFETY SURE

HK260900 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The Bataan nuclear plant will not undergo any test runs or be operated unless its safety measures are assured. This was stressed yesterday by the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC] officials during a Supreme Court hearing on a petition seeking to restrain the agency from issuing a license to operate to the National Power Corporation [NPC]. The petition was filed by the Nuclear-free Philippines, Kilusang Mamimili Ng Pilipinas [Philippine Consumers' group] and the Concerned Women of the Philippines. PAEC officials said they will conduct public hearings on the nuclear plant before considering any moves to grant a license to the NPC.

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